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PRICE TWO CENTS



JAMES CONNOLLY.

UNRIVALLED RECEPTION!

JAMES CONNOLLY, THE IRISH AGITATOR, GIVEN A ROUSING WELCOME.

New York's Proletariat Turns Out to Greet the Representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party and Welcome Him to American Shores.

The opening of the doors of Cooper Union last night was like the breaking of a dam and the releasing of a torrent. At 7.30 o'clock all the approaches to the hall were jammed with the waiting crowd, and long after the head waters of the living stream had passed in the flow continued. There was little standing room left when at 8.15 John J. Kinneally as the representative of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, stepped to the front and opened the meeting. Kinneally announced Frank D. Lyon as chairman and Donald Ferguson as secretary. Lyon explained that the meeting was to serve the two-fold purpose, of a reception to James Connolly, the representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, who is the guest of the S. L. P., and for the inauguration of the State campaign of the Socialist Labor Party. The chairman then introduced as the first speaker the Party's candidate for governor, Daniel De Leon. When the standard bearer of the intrepid Party of the working class stepped forward the applause that greeted him was deafening and terrifying—terrifying to those who would stand in the way of the Party's progress.

DE LEON'S SPEECH.
Comrade De Leon said in substance: "The Republican and Democratic parties have not yet opened their campaigns in this State. They are sparring for position. Like pugilists in the show, the stand that each will take depends upon the stand of the other. This is natural. They both stand upon the same field, the field of capitalist society. Success with either is merely a matter of manoeuvre. It is in the field now and its campaign is in full blast. Indeed, its campaign never stops. This also is natural. Its attitude does not depend upon anybody else's attitude. Republicans and Democrats stand for the order or disorder in existence. Socialism stands for the overthrow of the existing disorder. What is that system of disorder? Three illustrations, living evils from the furnace of capitalism will serve to illustrate the point."

The speaker then summarized the recent strike or threatened strike of the "P" road locomotive engineers, their alleged victory, and the schedule just posted in the shops whereby, instead of 75 men on the waiting list they now have 92, with intenser labor for those at work. He summarized the strike of the anthracite coal miners, whose distress is being exploited by the soft coal mine barons to open a market for their goods. And he summarized the conduct of the Federal Secretary of the Treasury, who, in order to relieve the tight money market in Wall street, simply paid ahead of time about four million dollars of interest on U. S. bonds not due until next October, in other words gave higher interest to the bond holders.

The speaker then asked, "Can the Republican Party afford relief from such a galling class rule? No. It is the logical exponent of the existing system. Can the Democratic Party? Less yet, it is a sink of demagoguery, that would have

its cake and eat it, that blows hot and cold, yet at all times immolates the workers on the altar of the capitalist moloch. Neither could the Prohibition party, whose horizon is bounded by the maxim that it is better to die sober than die drunk—the working class is not concerned in the question of how to die, but how to live: a live dog is better than a dead lion. Least of all could the irregular Democracy, called in this State the Social Democratic party, with its long official record that brands it the decoy duck of the political corruptionists of the land. One party only stands with a record not only sound but clean, the Socialist Labor Party, that fiercely battles for the New Social Order where the last shackles of slavery, wage slavery, would be struck off the limbs of humanity."

The speaker closed with an allusion to the comrades from Ireland, whose greetings from the Socialist Labor Party of Ireland the comrade had come to deliver, and to urge his fellow wage slaves in America to hasten the day when the "American Invasion" of Europe will be, not the invasion of ultra capitalism with heavier chains for the workers, but the invasion of that Freedom dreamed of by the Franklins of old, carried now as a live possibility in the folds of the Socialist Labor Party of America.

While De Leon was speaking the interest was intense, so intense at times that those moved to interrupt by applause were frowned down.

Chairman Lyon at this point said that it would be necessary to take the audience into the confidence of those having the meeting in charge. He said it costs money to conduct a meeting in Cooper Union, and as the Socialist Labor Party is an organization of the working class needless to say it is not overburdened with funds. He asked the audience to help out, stating that whatever was left over would be donated to the "Workers Republic," the official organ of the Irish Socialists. The audience responded with the generous sum of \$105.65.

RESOLUTIONS.
After taking of the collection Secretary Ferguson read the following resolutions of welcome to Connolly:
Whereas, James Connolly is visiting this country as the representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, for the purpose of enlisting the interest of Irish-Americans in the Socialist movement of Ireland; and
Whereas, James Connolly, in his mission, aims to destroy the influence of the Irish home rulers and bourgeois in Ireland, and their allies, who trade on the Irish vote in this country to the economic detriment of the Irish workingmen of this country; therefore be it
Resolved, that we, the members of the Socialist Labor Party, here assembled to receive James Connolly, cordially welcome him to "our" shores and give his mission our emphatic endorsement; be it further
Resolved, that we call upon all the sections of the Socialist Labor Party throughout the country, to aid James Connolly in his work, to the end that Socialism may prevail both here and in Ireland, and that International Socialism, which knows no race, color or creed, may be triumphantly vindicated.

RESOLUTIONS.
The following resolutions bearing upon the general situation here were also read:
Whereas, The land, the factories, the railroads and all the other means of production and distribution, without which the nation could not exist, constitute in modern society the private and practically exclusive property of the numerically insignificant capitalist class, who are thus enabled to dictate their terms to the propertyless working class and thus to compel three-

quarters of our population to produce tremendous amounts of wealth for wages that represent barely 18 per cent. of their product and are not sufficient to enable a single person to live decently, to say nothing of supporting a family;

Whereas, Such an arrangement of society unavoidably condemns the entire working class to the miserable life of half-starved wage slaves dependent not only in the exercise of their political rights, but for their very existence on the will and the whim of their employers and forces larger and even larger portions of the working class into the ranks of paupers, criminals, prostitutes, suicides, inmates of insane asylums, etc.;

Whereas, Such destructive effect of modern society on the bulk of the population can only be eliminated by a complete change in the very arrangement of society, viz., by the substitution of a Socialist Co-operative Republic instead of the modern capitalist republic, by the abolition of private property in the means of production and distribution and their transformation into national property to be used collectively for the common benefit of all those who will contribute to society their share of useful service;

Whereas, The capitalist class, conscious and mindful only of the interests of its class naturally seeks to prolong indefinitely the present arrangement of society—so beneficial for itself and so detrimental for the people—by holding in its hands and seeking to retain forever the powers of government through the agency of the Republican, Democratic and all other parties avowedly pledged to maintain the present arrangement of society;

Whereas, The capitalist class is assisted in its oppression and its endeavor to prolong its own existence by the representatives of old style trades unions—commonly known as labor fakirs—who paralyze the energy and the efforts of the membership of those unions to improve their conditions and who also keep that membership in ignorance as to the labor question and thus leave them a ready prey for the capitalist politicians;

Whereas, The capitalist class is also assisted by that new variously named party, known in this State as Social-Democratic party, who, working hand in hand with the labor-fakirs on the economic field, pretends in its political utterances to stand for Socialism and the working class, while their official record is full facts of the very opposite character—political log-rolling, voting for armory appropriations, etc.;

Whereas, The twelve years' record of the Socialist Labor Party proves it to be the only party in the political arena, that, despite onslaughts from all sides stands and fights intelligently, consistently, faithfully and uncompromisingly for the interests of the wage-working class and the establishment of the Socialist Republic; therefore, be it
Resolved, That we, the workingmen of New York, in mass meeting at Cooper Union assembled hereby appeal to our fellow workers and to all fair-minded citizens to rally round the banner of the Socialist Labor Party, to join and help build up its organization and its press;

Resolved That we appeal to them to persistently vote from year to year, the straight ticket of that party and to thus give encouragement to the working people battling for the emancipation of their class, to urge on the day when the public powers will be wrested from the hands of the capitalist class and to assist in bringing this class of legalized plunderers to surrender and in securing for the working class Freedom in Socialism instead of wage-slavery in capitalism.

The resolutions were put to a vote and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Chairman Lyon in introducing Connolly, said that the guest of the evening was unique in that, while many other Irish agitators had come to these shores representing Irish landlordism and capitalism, Connolly was the first who came as the representative of Irish Socialism. Connolly was received with cheers and applause, that increased in volume for several minutes, and ended in round upon round of cheers. The sturdy Irish proletarian was visibly affected by the enthusiastic reception accorded him. But he quickly took up his speech with vigor and calmness.

CONNOLLY'S SPEECH.
He said in part: "I feel under a great disadvantage in addressing such a large and enthusiastic body of workingmen as are gathered here this evening. Though accustomed to addressing audiences of the working class in England, Scotland and my own country, I never stood before such a crowd before. I must say, judging from your hearty and vigorous conduct, that for a Party that is supposed to be dead you appear to be as lively as an Irish wake in full blast." (Laughter and applause.)

Connolly then referred to the difficulties of talking to an audience three thousand miles away from the subject of his remarks, and were it not for the fact that the audience was composed of workingmen and Socialists, who could appreciate and realize the universality of capitalism which links Ireland and America together, he would not have the hardihood to address them as he was doing.

Resuming the speaker said, "As your chairman has well said, Irish agitators to this country are no infrequent phenomena, but I wish to state at the outset that as an Irish agitator the present one has certain distinctive characteristics that prevent him from being confounded with those of the past. The Irish agi-

tators of the past who have come here said that they represented the whole Irish people. I do not. I represent only the working class. (Applause.)

"The Irish people, like the people of this and other capitalist countries, are divided into the master class and the working class; and I could not represent the entire Irish people on account of the antagonistic interests of these classes, no more than the wolf could represent the lamb or the fisherman the fish." (Applause.)

Connolly then said he could only give time to the Irish situation in so far as it affected working class interests. "The Irish situation," said he, "is twofold, political and economic. Politically the people of Ireland are under the rule of another country, and even if the Irish were to resolve to effect important economic changes they could not, because of the political domination of this other country."

"Despite the so-called benefits of the British constitution the two peoples are so different racially, economically and otherwise, that what is regarded as an aspiration in one country is abhorred in the other."

To show the political disadvantages under which Ireland labors, Connolly cited the difference in treatment accorded public meetings in England and Ireland. In England, those in opposition to the government, though prohibited, are permitted to continue to the close, when the offenders are peacefully arrested and tried, being given the full benefits of the law. In Ireland public meetings are ruthlessly suppressed by armed police. There is no summons, no trial, no peaceful process of law. "They hang you first and try you afterwards."

The first aim of the Irish Socialist Republican Party then was to secure independent government, for it was realized that before economic freedom was possible political freedom must be secured. "No person," said Connolly, "can be economically free who is not politically free, and no person can be politically free who is not economically free." (Applause, long continued.)

The second aim is economic independence, for while it was found that political dependence destroys the racial and other characteristics of the Irish, economic dependence destroys the people themselves. Connolly then cited the English capitalist statistician, Muhal, that in Ireland the fifty years from 1837 to 1887, 1,225,000 men, women and children died of hunger, 3,000,000 were evicted, 4,000,000 were compelled to emigrate. During this half century there was exported food enough to feed and sustain more than double that number. This was done by the Irish landlord class. The responsibility for this awful picture must be placed on men who were nurtured and reared on the same soil as the starving people. The capitalist and landlord class do not suffer misery, so that the talk of Irish suffering that is pronounced general is not true. "The tale of fifty years ago," said Connolly, "may be said to be old, but it still continues."

Connolly then described scenes not equaled in olden times that were personally witnessed by him in 1897. Families who had not indulged in "the luxury" of potatoes for three months; they had to eat Indian meal. "In this country," said Connolly, "you call the social question the bread and butter question; on the other side we refer to it as the potatoes and meal question."

Connolly then turned to the consideration of economic conditions as they exist in the principal cities of Ireland. In Dublin the majority of the industrial classes, seven or eight families in a house. Most of these houses are owned by the shining lights of the Home Rule executive committee. The speaker dwelt upon the impossibility of raising families decently under such inhuman conditions. The Irish work people get so little in wages that it is not possible for Irishmen to live as becomes intelligent human beings. The wages are less than \$1, or \$5 per week. Referring to the report of John week for \$7 per cent. of the entire population of Ireland. Referring to the report of John D. Crimmins that the Irish are rolling in wealth and lolling in the lap of luxury, this same Crimmins, Connolly said, was the man whom John D. Redmond spoke so enthusiastically of on his return to Ireland. "Birds of a feather flock together." Speaking about the cures proposed by Irish politicians, Connolly took up first the peasant proprietary land scheme. He said that owing to international competition and the small farms of Ireland, without improved machinery, peasant proprietary which might have done some good one hundred years ago was now too late. He then showed the fallacy of technical education and "fair rent" and took up Home Rule. The Home Rule claim that with home rule, larks would fall from the sky already roared. They point to the Ireland of a hundred years ago under the Grattan parliament. Connolly claimed this would be of no benefit to the working class without economic independence. He referred to a Dublin paper of 1785 which he had unearthed. It contained an announcement of a charity ball to be held for the purpose of relieving 2000 starving persons in a Dublin parish. This was five years after the establishment of the Grattan parliament and shows what kind of freedom Irishmen will have under Home Rule.

The speaker dwelt upon the importance of the Socialist demand for the social ownership of agricultural land and the means whereby to exploit it. Fighting foreign tyrants to put a native one in their place is no

remedy and a waste of time. The speaker laid much stress upon this part of the economic programme of the Irish Socialists. Also the necessity of owning the factory and the implements. Speaking of the headway the Irish Socialists are making against religious prejudice, he stated that the Irish workmen were becoming slowly but surely united on the class conscious lines of Socialism.

During his speech Connolly again and again drew comparisons between Irish and American conditions, and urged the Irishmen present to work and vote for the Socialist Labor Party, on the ground that whatever was done here to promote Socialism and destroy capitalism, would also aid to advance Socialism and destroy capitalism at home.

Connolly closed with a fervent appeal along these lines, amid tumultuous applause. The audience cheering at the top of their voices, rising in their seats and throwing their hats in the air. The demonstration lasted several minutes and continued even when James Hunter the next speaker arose to address the meeting.

Connolly impressed his hearers with his sincerity of purpose, his eloquent and pathetic descriptions of Irish suffering, and his evident mastery of his subject, his knowledge of Irish history being reflected in his many utterances.

Hunter closed the meeting with one of his forcible and magnetic speeches, and the audience filed out cheering for the Socialist Labor Party and the Irish agitator.

BERRY IN MAYNARD.

DELIVERS FIRST SOCIALIST ADDRESS IN THAT WAGE SLAVE TOWN.

Owned Body and Soul by the Woolen Trust—Some Contrasts Plainly Noticeable—A Picture of Slavery—Meeting Well Attended—"What Would We Do Without Capitalists."

Special to The Daily People.

Maynard, Mass., Sept. 11.—Last night I spoke in Maynard. For the first time in its history, Maynard heard a Socialist Labor Party speaker expound the class conscious doctrine of the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. From 300 to 500 persons were present. Maynard, is a typical wage slave town of perhaps 4000 inhabitants. It is owned body and soul by the American Woolen Company.

As I pulled into the town, the first thing that my eyes rested on was the mammoth plant of this "friend of labor." A little below and on the other side of the railroad tracks stands a row of blocks inhabited by wage slaves. A wonderful contrast exists between the two. One is suggestive of the power of the modern tool of industry; the other is suggestive, and doubly so, of the poverty of our class. One is in the possession of a stupendous mass of wealth; the other, the working class, is stripped of every thing but its labor power and its large families.

As I looked at these shanties, I felt grieved for the condition of our class. Standing beside the tracks of the Boston and Maine railroad, they have a landscape view, a few coal and freight cars, switches, etc. Playing in front of these shacks were some twenty-five children, all of whom showed the poverty of the class to which they belong, a poverty that will intensify, unless the "American voting kings, whom they honor by the name of 'papa,' wake up and overthrow the capitalist class, and its wages system of robbery, which binds not only the adult of this town, and the nation but these little ones as well, to the rack of wage slavery, as firmly as the wedges of Vulcan held Prometheus to the rock.

I can never forget this picture of wage slavery as long as I live; and, as one who wishes well to the working class, it will act as an incentive to urge me on to awaken the class to which I belong to a consciousness of the rights and mission of that class—the overthrow of the robber system of capitalism, and the instituting of the Socialist Republic, when he who works shall live not in the shacks such as I have mentioned, but in dwellings such as our class now create for their exploiters; where he who can, and wont, work can starve; where the robbery of our class will be at an end and the struggle for a mere animal existence will be no more.

Maynard is ruled by the American Woolen Company with a hand of steel. This corporation owns the only industry in the town worth considering. If you "live" in this neck of the woods it is by grace of Mr. Wood and the American Woolen Company. You "live" in his houses, you trade in stores which don't run counter to the wishes of this god, capital. If you are married and keep house you must take boarders, if Wood says so, or you are a tenant at sufferance. If you are religiously inclined you go to the church where the "Holy Writ" is interpreted according to the class interest of Mr. Wood's class—the capitalist class. If you die in the town—and

you stand a good chance to do so, if you work for Mr. Wood's company—you, in all probability will be buried by the town government, which this corporation controls from end to end.

So much for the pen sketch of this home of the wage slave, on which the gubernatorial candidate of the only party of the working class—the Socialist Labor Party—descended last night.

There are a few members of the S. L. P. working here, and a few readers of The Weekly People, one of whom acted as chairman of the meeting last night.

The meeting was held in the open air and was well attended, notwithstanding that the Democratic party was holding its caucuses, and the lodges of one kind and another drew many workmen away from us.

About 7.30 p. m. the chairman opened the meeting and introduced the speaker, Michael T. Berry, who he said was the candidate for governor nominated by the only party of the working class.

I spoke for nearly two hours to the wage slaves, who stayed to the end and paid the closest attention to what was said. I did my best to make them see whether they are drifting and religiously whaled all of their false gods, from the Republican and Democratic parties to the labor fakirs. Time and again they applauded what was said. They seemed to realize our purpose, the rendering of the veil of capitalism.

When I got through I answered several questions, one of which was, "What would we do without capitalists?" The crowd got onto the fellow who asked this "poser," and told him he was "bughouse," or words to that effect.

After the meeting this same fellow told me in a somewhat confidential manner that we must bow the knee to the capitalist if we want to live. He is a Republican of the average intelligence of workmen who follow in the footsteps of "Teddy" of the chattering teeth, "spiked police club" and "strenuous life," enough said. This gives the cue to his discourse.

The pure and simpliers have no foothold in this place as yet. Neither have the "armory" building, franchise voting, labor grafting marauders, the Kangaroo "Socialist" party of many names. The Prohibits are not very strong here either. It is a "booze" town of the first magnitude, sufficiently so to attract Carrie Nation Maynardward with her little hatchet. Raw boned capitalism here rules the roost, and when the barbaric yawn of Treasurer Wood, of the American Woolen Company is heard Republican and Democratic parties, agents alike of Wood and his wooden headed and woolen hearted class, alike bow down to do homage to their god, and obey his commands in all things political.

It is up to the workmen of Maynard to break the chains which bind them. They can only do so by setting up in this capitalist ridden town the two organizations of the working class which alone promise redemption to the wage slave—the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Thus, and thus only, can such social contrasts be ended as I witnessed on both sides of the railroad tracks as I entered this town—the American Woolen Company's mammoth mill, in which now the wage slaves of this town are exploited on one side; on the other, the shacks in which the exploited children of labor grow up in ignorance and poverty, which means that they are to be degraded to the level of the coolie laborer by the system which now robs their parents.

It is the duty of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to work unceasingly until these and all other members of our class are organized into a mighty, militant, revolutionary party of labor, which will at the ballot box use that weapon of civilized man—the ballot—to wrest from Wood and his robber class the land and capital of this land, and thus, once and for all, settle the "labor problem," which Mr. Wood's State Board of Arbitration now is attempting to scuttle for the capitalist class.

God speed the day!
After the meeting some subscriptions were gathered for The Weekly People.
Michael T. Berry.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P.
Regular meeting called to order by State Secretary, Comrade J. W. Johnson, elected chairman.

Communications received as follows:
From Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, in regard to Polish literature. None on hand. Also in regard to Comrade Connolly's tour; from Labor News Co., New York; also Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis; three letters from Duluth dealing with Connolly's tour and filing petitions; from Winona, stating that the Kangaroos had set a rumor afloat that the S. L. P. would not be in the field this election. Section Winona informed that this rumor applies to the S. D. P. One from Section Hennepin enclosing petition and promising financial aid for the campaign fund.

Section Red Wing contributes six dollars to campaign fund and reports inability to prepare for Comrade Connolly's tour. Letter from Sturgeon Lake and Sandstone, Minn.
Committee elected to draw up platform and campaign document, Comrades J. W. Johnson, Hyack and Van Lear.

State Secretary ordered to call in all petitions and present same for filing.
Treasurer's report for August \$14.98. Money on hand \$30.73. Appropriations: for due stamps \$14.00, street car fare for Minneapolis members 60 cents, State Secretary expenses \$1.63. The State Secretary and State Treasurer were instructed to prepare an itemized report for the six months ending June 30, same to be published in The Weekly People.

Thos. Van Lear, Rec. Sec'y.
2225 11th avenue So., Minneapolis, Minn.

LABOR DAY ON THE COAST

SAN FRANCISCO FORGETS ITS NUMEROUS AND BLOODY STRIKES.

Indulges in Mummery That Momentarily Hides the Class Struggle—The Local Papers and Labor Fakirs Applaud the Deceptive Spectacle—"Labor" Politics.

Special to The Daily People.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 7.—The celebration of Labor Day in San Francisco this year was of more than usual significance. The spectacle of forty thousand men moving together in orderly procession swayed, seemingly, by one impulse, animated, perhaps, by one idea, might well awaken strong emotions, even in the most casual observer. But when the forty thousand men are workmen, and the observer a Socialist, the emotions are likely to be of a mixed and various character.

The great mass of live manhood was magnificent. Viewed less broadly, the procession was a fine one. Floats and other trimmings being fewer and less vulgarly conspicuous than usual, the men themselves were brought into prominence, and truly they were worthy of attention. The pretty uniforms of the different trades were a show in themselves; and for the most part they were handsome fellows that wore those uniforms. The plasterers in pure white, and the wood and metal workers in blue and white were followed by trade after trade in all the colors of the rainbow, mingled here and there with black or white, and stretching for miles along the astonished streets. When the Water Front Federation approached, the ununiformed "longshoremen, with their slouching forms and grim, battered faces, turned the tide of enthusiasm for a moment. Not many months ago a bloody, brutal strike was waged and lost by these same haggard men, who play at mummery now. But the Sailors' Union followed, gayly equipped, marching with a precision and order unknown in the ranks of the other trades, and answering the vociferous greetings which met them on all sides with hearty cheers, such as only sailors can give. The stonecutters all rode in ladders. They leaned back in their carriages and looked appropriately heavy and bored. The German Brewers' Union carried a red flag and sang the Marseillaise.

The local papers and labor leaders were enthusiastic over the peaceful character of the affair. Strife between employer and employee has been healed, say they. They rejoice that in that "great army of peace" no unkind thoughts against employers are harbored. It is strange from what widely different viewpoints the same subject may be observed.

Labor Day was immediately followed by the Democratic State convention at Sacramento. This convention differed from the Republican in one particular, viz., while in the latter no mention was made of labor, in the former little else was talked of.

A daily paper says: "Probably there never was a political convention in which the representatives of labor were so numerous." But the two conventions had points of resemblance also; for, when it came to action, the interests of labor were, in both, made subservient to those of capital.

The platform of the California Democrats excludes the Chinese and overthrows trusts, tariffs and injunctions after the most approved style. And Franklin K. Lane is nominated for governor. It had been rumored that the Union Labor Party might endorse the nomination of Lane. All now looked eagerly forward to the Union Labor Party's State convention. To again quote the daily press: "All eyes are straining to see where labor stands."

The long-looked for Union Labor convention met on the evening of September 6, but it soon resolved itself into a "conference." It was the almost unanimous opinion of the meeting that the State was not well enough organized to justify a State ticket. After many fine speeches, in which Mayor Schmits was again and again promised the governorship of California in four years, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the Union Labor Party does not hold a State convention at this time; and that it neither places a State ticket in the field, nor endorses a candidate of either of the other parties."

CHICAGO OPEN AIR MEETINGS.
September 18.

Halsted and Maxwell streets, 8 p. m.
Lake and Forty-eighth streets, 8 p. m.
Ashland and Lincoln avenues, 8 p. m.

September 20.
Halsted and Sixty-third streets, 8 p. m.
Milwaukee avenue and Paulina street, 8 p. m.
Michigan avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh street, 8 p. m.

All organizations and comrades who hold tickets of the Arbeiter Zeitung excursion are urgently requested to settle their accounts at once.

Louis Pomeranz,
Secretary Arbeiter Zeitung Auxiliary Association.

IN A TOBACCO STEMMERY

The Workers' Condition in Its Nicotine and Acid-Poisoned Atmosphere.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 8.—Louisville has the largest tobacco stemmery in the world. It is situated at Twenty-fourth and Main streets, and is generally referred to by Socialist speakers as "the industrial penitentiary at Twenty-fourth and Main."

Thinking a "write-up" of the factory might be of interest to The Daily and Weekly People, a few days ago I paid the factory a visit, met General Manager Eddy and explained to him that I would like to see the general methods employed and the workings of the factory from the inside. He very readily assented and called the superintendent, a Mr. Manson, to conduct me through the various departments.

We visited the fifth floor first, where we found the tobacco broken and assorted into grades. After this preliminary work the tobacco was fed into large revolving cylinders about thirty feet long by thirty inches in diameter, called "steam boxes." This is done to put the tobacco in proper order for the stemmers on the floors below. In the cylinders the tobacco is dampened and warmed, so that one operation of the stemmer will remove the stem without breaking it and causing the stemmer to lose time.

The heated and dampened air issuing from the mouths of the cylinders into the stemming departments on the floors below is so charged with nicotine and poisoned acids from the tobacco that in passing in front of one of them I was nearly stifled from the inhalation of a breath of the polluted air.

This same air passes out into the stemming departments, and in a diluted form is breathed into the lungs of the stemmers ten hours a day. But the superintendent assured me that the tobacco stemmers' occupation was quite healthful and the stemmers were practically immune from contagious diseases.

One department is occupied by men and another by women, and these are again subdivided into whites and negroes. When the tobacco is stemmed and ready to leave the stemmery department it is piled into a funnel-like opening into a long cylindrical pipe line and blown by an electric fan through this pipe line into another department to be gotten ready for repinning.

Here in the riping department we found automatic machinery at work that enabled three men to "fill and rip" as the superintendent explained it, "hair" a dozen hogsheads, while by the old hand method they were getting ready to rip one.

As we passed through one of the men's departments, my attention was especially attracted to a little delicate, pale-faced boy, apparently about twelve years of age.

"What is the age of that boy?" I asked. "Fourteen," answered the superintendent. "The factory inspector was in here the other day. It's true we have a great many children in here under the legal age limit, but we have permits from the county judge. The foreman over there (beckoning) has over forty permits now on file granted by the county judge at the request of parents."

"Don't you think," said I, "these children ought to be out of here and at school?" "Yes, I do," he answered, "and if their parents would save their money, as they should do, instead of squandering it for drink, they could support them out of their own wages instead of sending them here. I don't care to be quoted," he said, "but I give it as my opinion that at least 90 per cent. of the parents who send their children here waste their wages for drink."

It is an interesting and thrilling sight to observe this big army of stemmers at work, all ages from thirty or forty down to twelve, and all colors and sexes being represented. You will see the large, the strong and robust (they are newcomers), and you will see the small, the delicate and the weak. You will see many, especially among the younger white girls, whose expressions are haggard and worn, whose eyes are almost expressionless and sunken in their sockets. The glow of health has forever departed from their young faces. The stemmers sit at right angles in rows all the way across the room. The tobacco is delivered to them in small stalls or boxed-off partitions, and here the stemmers bend to their daily task, and they work as never chattered slave worked under the observant eye or the keen lash of his master. They work, men, women and children, as if the loss of a moment of time meant the infliction of a flog. They work as if their very lives depended upon their exerting themselves to the highest possible degree of speed.

The wages run from about \$6 a week down to \$2.50. The speediest and most skillful workers, usually young women and girls, earn the best wages. I noticed many of them wearing a kind of cloth or handkerchief over their noses to check or lessen to some extent the amount of poison inhaled. The older employees say it is only the "newcomers" that thus protect themselves against the stifling tobacco fumes.

The superintendent explained that they were about to install a new and modern machine for drying and curing tobacco that would do the work of twenty-five men. By the old method he said it would require, perhaps, two or three weeks, depending upon the condition of the weather; while, where the new machine is installed, the tobacco will be dried and cured in first-class style in twenty-two minutes, rain or shine.

This new machine will render a double service; it will largely increase the profits of the Continental Tobacco Company

and will possibly help the twenty-five men it knocks out of a job to do a little thinking.

Bad and unhealthy as are the conditions obtaining in this great tobacco factory, the plant is immeasurably superior in its sanitary conditions and arrangements to any factory in the city owned and operated on a small scale. The apartments are large, the ceilings high and the ventilation as good as could be looked for in a prison of this kind. The floors, aisles and passageways are kept clean. I noticed no signs of expectation on the floors or in the aisles.

I asked the superintendent whether it would not materially increase their profits if their plant was situated on a railroad so they could have a switch laid and the railroad deliver the tobacco right into the factory instead of their having to hire a large number of teamsters and wagons to haul the tobacco from the freight depots and warehouses. He answered that it would, and added: "But when we were buying up the various plants we had to take them where we found them. But in the future all plants will be erected with a view to the greatest economy, and they will be placed on the railway, where switches can easily and cheaply be laid right to the factory's door. And it will likewise be a great economy to have the plant for manufacturing plug tobacco situated close and convenient to the stemmery. This concentration will cut out the necessity and expense of employing a large number of teamsters to haul the tobacco after it is stemmed from the stemmery to the plant for manufacturing plug."

I don't want to extend this letter beyond the limit, but I want to add this, as it comes from an employee, or rather an ex-employee of the company. An old man (not in years, but in fact) a few days ago, who was on the tramp for a job, told me he had been working for the Continental Tobacco Company for years, but they had fired him because he was growing old (was now forty-two years of age), and had lost some of his skill and speed. He said they preferred women and children because they were younger and speedier and could do more work. The Continental Tobacco Company had squeezed about all the labor power out of this wretched creature that he was capable of yielding up, had placed it to their credit in their ledgers, and then had thrown the wrecked and wretched husband and father out into the street to find a living as best he might. He was not one of the '90 per cent. who squandered their wages for drink."

As the more advanced capitalist country, in its superior economic development, holds up to the less developed country the mirror of the latter's own future, so likewise the Continental Tobacco Company in the persons of its older employees, with their emaciated, worn-out and exhausted bodies, dwarfed intellectually and stunted physically, with their sallow complexion and expressionless eyes, holds up to its new and fresh employees the mirror of their own future; and also in the persons of its new and fresh employees does the company hold up to its old employees the mirror of their past.

But alas! for both sets of employees, they are so intensely at work expending their labor power for the company's profit that they are unable to see and understand the meaning of the mirror.

I will Watchem.

BOSTON BREWERS DEFEATED.

Go Back at Old Wages—Firemen Sacrificed to the Brewery Workers. Special to The Daily People.

Boston, Sept. 11.—Score one more defeat for Gomperosity and pure and simple trades union dupes. Hurrah for Gaston! Hurrah for Coppy! Ditto for Kelleher! Ditto for Dennison! Now let's vote the Democratic and Republican tickets. "United we strike, Divided we rot."

The brewers' strike is ended. An agreement declaring Boston beer off the unfair list and the strike settled was signed by Col. Pfaff for the brewers and secretary E. F. Ward for the strike committee.

This agreement leaves the status of some 400 men to be determined by the board of arbitration. Of these, 305 are brewery workers, 22 bottlers, 40 firemen, 3 coppers, and 31 engineers.

By the agreement the strike has been settled, as far as the committee can settle it, the only question remaining being whether the firemen's union will attempt to keep up the fight.

As to the rights of the union in the premises, a wide diversity of opinions were expressed to-day by labor men. Some of them were of the opinion that the firemen must take the decision of the joint committee, while others insist that the firemen are not bound by the settlement under the circumstances.

At a meeting of the strike committee last evening, and by a vote of 8 to 7, it was decided to recommend that all unions involved in the strike accept the compromise proposition agreed upon.

This proposition is in effect that all men who were involved in the strike should report for work at their former positions and be placed upon the pay roll, that their wages should begin from the time they reported for work, and that, after the board of arbitration had determined the exact standing of the strikers, their wages should remain as they were before the strike.

A prominent member of the union said to-day that the action of the brewery workers and the strike committee was against the unanimous protest of the striking firemen.

VICTORY FOR THE S. L. P. Capitalist Deceits Prevented From Using the Name "Socialists" on Official Ballot.

The Missouri Socialist Labor Party has been fighting the "Socialist" Party in its efforts to secure a place on the official ballot under that misleading and dishonest name. The result of the fight is announced in the following dispatch from St. Louis, the secretary of the Missouri State Committee:

"St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 14.—To The Daily People, 2 New Reade street, New York: We won fight for name. Kungs prohibited using name Socialist."

ROOSEVELT CRITICIZED

A New England Wage Worker Dissects His Boston Speech.

President Roosevelt spoke in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the night of August 25.

The Boston Post gives a good summary of his speech. It shows Roosevelt to be a good representative of the capitalist class.

Roosevelt says, according to this summary, "When a great corporation is sued for violating the anti-trust law, it is not a move against property, but in favor of property." How does that strike you?

Roosevelt says nothing about "being in favor" of labor, and yet some workmen applaud him, and say "he is almost a Socialist." Poor, deluded people! Roosevelt sounded the keynote of his class when he said, "in favor of property." What property have the working class for him to be in favor of?

The members of the working class have nothing but their labor-power. This they are compelled to sell, in an already "overcrowded market," at the lowest price they can support themselves upon, and still keep in good physical condition. That is one reason why there is such a large number of children in our various industries. That is also the reason why there have been so many "strikes" this present year.

Roosevelt continues, "I am not saying, that even if we had all the power, we could completely solve the trust question." Why not? Can we take him seriously? When he says "we," he refers to the class to which he belongs. Roosevelt does not realize that there is an irrepressible class struggle; or if he does, he ignores it entirely. His class have "all the power," and it is not their material interest to "solve the trust question," because they use their "power" to "make money," and as "the trusts are the best paying investments," the stockholders receive large dividends.

Besides this they also control the powers of government, and practically are in control of "all the power." Large dividends mean low wages, and low wages mean an empty stomach or a bare back, or both.

It seems that Roosevelt is ignorant of the fact, "that private property in the natural sources of production, and the instruments of labor is the cause of all economic servitude, and political dependence." (Platform S. L. P.) This gives the few (capitalists) the absolute control over the lives of the many (the working class).

Roosevelt seems to think that if a law should be passed by Congress, similar to the one in Massachusetts, it would relieve the situation.

As a citizen of the State of Massachusetts I would say that the law does not benefit the working class at all.

Indeed, Roosevelt does not care for the interest of labor but would protect "property." Property, (or capital) is the accumulated value which was created by and stolen from the working class in the past, and is used in the present system, to force more unjust conditions upon us. This is done for profit (to quote Mr. Baer) "by Christian men upon whose successful management so much depends." Speaking of profit implies wages.

Wages represents the one part of the labor for which we are paid, while profits represent the value, created by our labor-power, for which we receive nothing. The more we produce, the less we receive.

Roosevelt favors "government control." Neither government ownership nor control would benefit the working class. The wage system would remain, and it is the cause of the strike. Strikes would be treason against the government. The working class should beware of their "friends."

All the means of production were built by collective labor, and not by "the nation." The capitalists own them, and control the nation. Is our class represented in Congress? If so, how much?

Reform will not benefit our condition. It deals with effects, and ignores the cause. The cause is wage-slavery and it must be abolished. You cannot kill an apple tree by picking the apples. You must cut the tree down, and destroy its root and branch. So with the wage system.

If President Roosevelt could hide his identity, and secure employment in some of our "factory hells of capitalism" and appear as a workman who is compelled to earn his living, then, with the aid of the experience so gained, and a careful study of our official organ, (The Daily and Weekly People) supplemented by the flash-light of reason, and common sense, then he would have learned some of the economic questions that confront us every day, even in Massachusetts.

"It is not a theory, it is a condition," that confronts us. Perhaps, if the working class studied their condition and did their own thinking, they would see that it is absolutely necessary to establish the Socialist Republic. It is to their interest, and they are the majority. We should rule the land, and thus having "all the power could have efficient control," and would "socialize the trust." That is quite a remedy, when Roosevelt thinks of it. To quote Franklin, "Property is the creature of society, and society is entitled to the last farthing, whenever society needs it." Do we not need it?

Fellow workmen, it is your duty to unite into a class conscious body, politically and economically, and break every chain that holds you in servitude. Join the ranks of the S. L. P., and the Socialist Labor Party. Determine to resist wrong at every step, and emancipate yourselves at the ballot box. You can do it. Break away from superstition, and lay aside prejudice. Remember that our class alone is able to main-

tain and advance civilization. To do so we must advance into "The Socialist Republic." Then you will be able to understand, and secure that priceless boon called "Freedom," of which we have often heard, but never realized, and for which too much proletarian blood has already been sacrificed. Do you want it? Are you worthy of it? Will you vote for it? It will cost you but an effort, and if you refuse to secure it at so small a cost, what right have you to complain of oppression? You get just what you vote for, when you give the control of the public powers to the capitalists. They retain the present system by the power, and authority of your vote. You can change the system, and establish the Socialist Republic, by the same method. Then you will have "free access to all the means of production, and the full benefit of your labor, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization." That will be Socialism. As the immortal Marx said, "You have naught to lose but your chains, and you have a world to gain." A Wage Slave.

N. Abington, Mass.

IN RENSSELAER

S. L. P. Meets in Convention and Nominates Ticket—Resolutions Adopted.

Special to The Daily People.

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Socialists of Rensselaer County, Socialist Labor Party, held their convention here and nominated a complete ticket, besides adopting resolutions on party matters.

The resolutions were as follows:

We, the members of the Socialist Labor Party of Rensselaer County, in county convention assembled, do reindorse the platform of the national and State organizations of the Socialist Labor Party, and most heartily endorse the action of the N. E. C. in its magnificent defence of the party at the present juncture.

And we do hereby resolve:

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party of America for the past thirteen years, has continually and fearlessly pointed out to the working class that the correct course for its emancipation from wage slavery is through the ballot; and

Whereas, Knowing that the Socialist Labor Party stands to-day as the only representative of the working class on the political field, and demanding for that class the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class to the workers; and

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy, or compromise the truth in order to make a friend; and

Whereas, As the Socialist Labor Party has had to deal with crooks, freaks and fakirs, who, through their petty interests, have tried to mislead the working class and sidetrack the only working class party, the Socialist Labor Party, so as to lead the workers into the political shambles of the capitalist class, whether it be through the Republican, Democratic or Social Democratic party, or any other party organized for the purpose of graft, stands branded as cowards and truly representative janissaries of the capitalist class; and

Whereas, We, as workmen, who have closely followed and watched the tactics of the several enemies, whether from within or without, most vigorously condemn as traitorous the action of all such petty conspirators, and call on all of the working class to at all times beware of unsuccessful lawyers, disappointed enthusiasts and unsound and unprincipled petty scheming individuals; and

Whereas, The action of Section Allegheny County, in conjunction with Section Providence, and with the aid of the Pennsylvania State committee, a few disgruntled New Yorkers, and all other "logical centers of Socialism in America," be it Northport, Long Island, or Chicago, Ill., who posed as revolutionists, but whose tactics and actions denote them as confusionists and ignoramuses of the most impure and simple type, who tried to mislead the workers, and thereby perpetuate them in capitalism, we condemn as cowardly and traitorous in their attempt to kill The Daily and Weekly People, and call upon all workers who are interested in their own material interest, to repudiate all such freaks and fakirs, and smash their petty ambitions, and free the workers to defend for themselves, and by themselves, an organization that at all times stands first, last and all the time for the working class, the Socialist Labor Party alone being such an organization; and

We further call upon all of the comrades throughout the land to strengthen the striking arm of the party, the Daily and Weekly People, our official organs, by such financial and other assistance as the present times command.

(Signed) Section Rensselaer County, S. L. P. F. E. Passonno, Secretary.

The following is a list of candidates nominated for office at coming election: Justice of the Supreme Court—Victor W. Smith.

Representative in Congress—Lawrence A. Boland.

State Senator—Frank E. Passonno. Member of Assembly, First District—George F. Bussey.

Member of Assembly, Second District—Charles Brickner.

Member of Assembly, Third District—Henry Slaus.

County Judge—Robert Johnson.

County Treasurer—John P. Gilley.

District Attorney—Samuel P. Shaw.

Acting Superintendent of the Poor—Adam Wilderhuth.

Coroner—Herman Huttman.

NO LAW FOR LABOR.

While a careful study of the statutes of this or any other State makes it readily apparent that the working class counts for nothing in the consideration of our lawmakers, the most convincing proof of the contention that the law is not intended to operate in the interest of Labor is found in a cursory contemplation of some of the customs prevailing in the courts on the trial of cases.

Most people are familiar with the fact that when a case is opened to a jury the counsel for the plaintiff, with a few preliminary statements, informs the jurors of the points he proposes to prove, and then closes with a request for the withdrawal of any juror who is interested in the case. This is a matter of so frequent occurrence that it would be thought that the lesson it inculcates would have a deep and wide effect on those who have been in court either as spectators or as litigants. Yet the reverse is the case, and the members of the legal profession who have figured most in such proceedings are probably the last to comprehend their true import.

The fact that lawyers are inclined to obtuseness on anything connected with their profession is hardly likely to win for them worry or commiseration, as it is too well known that they are generally devoid of sympathy for others. If the failure to accept the actual significance of the challenge of self interest contained in the formal suggestion to jurors so concerned to retire from the consideration of a case, were to begin and end with the attorney class this article would not be written. The instruction to be gleaned in this instance is, however, a loud warning to the working class to trust itself, to depend on itself and to act for itself, but the warning is absolutely unheeded.

One would hardly look to attorneys and courts and judges for practices illustrative of such a potent admonition to wageworkers, but there it can be found. The real purpose of the practise is, of course, to enable an attorney to secure a jury free from bias. The logic of the situation, however, points a deeper meaning. Lawyers and judges, like clerics and moralists, will descend solemnly on the integrity and uprightness of mankind, but when it comes to an action in court no such lawyer would consent and no judge would dare to knowingly permit a juror to sit in judgment who has avowed an interest in the result. Integrity is a nice thing to talk about when out of court, but its value and worth are very much discounted when it attempts to officiate as an interpreter for the Blind Goddess.

The practice and its application is a confession of the fact that self interest controls in court. A juror swears to decide impartially, but no amount of swearing of that kind will be conceded to cloak him with the garb of honesty if he can profit himself by giving one decision as against another. If self interest controls in the halls of justice in the fact of taking a solemn oath to adhere to honesty and fairness, who more must it have away outside where there is no public pretense to disregard the promptings of selfishness.

A little incident will make the point clearer. A few years ago a jury heard a case of a boy suing a large corporation for personal injuries. The evidence was to the effect that the foreman of the corporation had been negligent. When the jury retired to assess damage, one member objected strenuously to holding the corporation liable for the acts of its foreman. Questioning revealed that he was a small manufacturer, and though he admitted the foreman was in full control, he did not want to give a verdict against the defendant, for he himself might some day have to pay for similar negligence in his shop. As a result in order to have an agreement the remaining members of the jury compromised by reducing the amount of the damage.

This seemingly natural custom in the challenging of jurors is a striking illustration of the simplicity of reasoning by those of the wageworking class who still believe there is such a thing as law for Labor. As jurors are selected because of their qualification as taxpayers their interests as a consequence are akin with all others who are in the same category. A wage-worker who comes before a jury for a verdict is of a class that is not on the property list. If the litigant's case is one that comprises a controversy with another one of his class he may possibly be given fair consideration, but if his action in any way or manner involves a question that tends to establish a rule detrimental to the interests of property holders, the jury will be biased and its decision will be tinged with some regard for the person with pelf. If a juror can be swayed from justice by the fact that he is directly concerned in the result of a case, he will also stray from rectitude in a proportionate degree by the fact that he may benefit himself indirectly by the verdict to be rendered.

The law as made bears hard upon Labor and again the law as practiced gives Labor the last consideration. For this enactment and this practice the lawmakers are to blame, but Labor puts the lawmakers in office and by its vote retains them there or replaces them with others equally culpable. If Labor is satisfied with this condition of affairs well and good, but if it is disgruntled and inclined to resentment it should select its lawmakers from its own class, and these should be such as are rid of all nonsensical hopes of justice from property holders or the employing class.—Strikers' Call and Textile Workers' Advocate.

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SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 358 Ontario street, top floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Headquarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 12 Wilmet avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, near Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifth tenth avenue.

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SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrcraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

MASSACHUSETTS ASTIR

LIVELY S. L. P. CAMPAIGN ON IN THAT STATE.

Berry Addresses Successful Meetings at Lowell and Woburn. Scores Fakirs, Enunciates Principles and Answers Many Workmen's Questions Section Lawrence Hammering Away.

Special to The Daily People.

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 8.—The Socialist Labor Party started the campaign of 1902 here to-night with a well attended open air rally.

Michael T. Berry, the gubernatorial candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, who is now stumping the State in the interest of the S. L. P., was the speaker of the evening. Berry spoke for about an hour on the "Aims and Objects of the Socialist Labor Party," during which time he drove home to the workmen the precepts of the Socialist Labor Party. The speaker brought out, by the aid of numerous illustrations, the oneness of the Republican and Democratic parties. He showed them both to be the political agents of the class which robs the workers in the shop—the capitalist class. The audience was much impressed with what the speaker said, and at the conclusion of his address, asked many questions about the Socialist Labor Party, its growth and its chances for the future, all of which the speaker answered to the seeming gratification of the workmen present, who gave vent to their pent up feelings with cheers for the S. L. P. and the speaker, as the meeting came to an end.

James Connolly, the Irish agitator, and editor of the Workers' Republic, of Dublin, who will make a tour of this country for the S. L. P., will speak in Huntington Hall on Saturday, October 4.

A rousing meeting is anticipated. Section Lowell will leave no stone unturned to make it an event long to be remembered by the workmen of this city, and especially invites the Irish and Irish-American workmen to attend this meeting and learn the true way to free, not only themselves and the workers of America, but the "scattered children of the Gael," and the workmen of the world, by setting up the Socialist Republic, the only government of use to the working class.

BERRY IN WOBURN. Special to The Daily People.

Woburn, Mass., Sept. 8.—Last Saturday night Section Woburn started its fall campaign. Michael T. Berry, the gubernatorial candidate from Haverhill, was the speaker. After a few introductory remarks by the chairman, William H. O'Brien, Comrade Berry sat in his well known vigorous style. After proving to the satisfaction of the audience that the various capitalist parties, whether their name be Republicans or Democrats, Prohibitionists or Social Democrats, were not worthy of the support of self-respecting workmen, he then gave a short outline of the coal strike showing how futile is the attempt to gain any lasting benefit to the working class through an economic struggle with capital, when not accompanied with a class-conscious political struggle.

When the speaker, as usual, called for questions, an old man stepped up and inquired what the Socialists proposed to do with "trusts." The question was answered to the satisfaction of the inquirer that the "trust," being practically but a labor saving machine, it would, under the co-operative commonwealth, be owned by society and be as much a blessing than as it was now a curse. Thus, for instance, take a shop employing 120 men at eight hours a day. An inventor comes along with a labor saving machine capable of reducing the actual necessary labor one-eighth. Under the present capitalist system this means that fifteen men must march out and join the army of the unemployed; while under the co-operative commonwealth it would mean that the hours of labor would be reduced to seven. Thus, the labor saving machinery, which, under capitalism is a curse, becomes a blessing under Socialism. And so with the trusts also. As no more questions were asked, the meeting was adjourned.

More literature was sold than at any previous open air meeting conducted by the S. L. P. in this city, and the prospects are on the whole better for a vigorous agitation this fall than ever before.

LAWRENCE HAMMERING AWAY. French, Tracey and Ryan Address Good Crowd on the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.

Special to The Daily People.

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 8.—Section Lawrence is still hammering away with vigor. Another very successful open air meeting was held here at the corner of Mill and Essex streets on Saturday night, with comrades Michael Tracey and John W. Ryan, of Lynn, as speakers.

Comrade French, as chairman, introduced Tracey, who spoke about twenty minutes, during which he ripped into the schemers and fakirs of every degree, who unite in bamboozling the workmen and leading them into the slaughter pens of capitalist politics, and pure and simple trade unions, and seeking to keep them blind as to their own material and class interests.

During Tracey's speech a good sized audience had gathered and remained attentively listening to the next speaker, Ryan, for nearly an hour and a half.

Comrade Ryan delivered a good address, in which he pointed out the necessity of recognizing the class struggle, giving facts and figures to prove its existence. He also showed up the false promises of the various political parties of capitalism, and the hypoc-

ris and crookedness of the multi-national "Socialist party," which, in this State, has had a special bill passed enabling it to change its name and still retain its three per cent. standing, which is something the capitalist politicians at the State House would not do, if they did not recognize its usefulness to them in helping to confuse the minds of the working class.

Both speakers exposed the false principles and utter impotence of pure and simpleism, and the crooked and traitorous conduct of its "labor fakirs," and pointed to the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. as the only organizations from which the workers can ever hope to gain anything.

Both also repeatedly mentioned the names of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., a point which, by the way, should not be forgotten by party orators wherever speaking.

Twenty pamphlets and two copies of The Weekly People were sold, and a one year subscription to The Weekly taken.

Comrade M. T. Berry, candidate for governor, speaks here on Tuesday, and Comrade Thos. F. Brennan, candidate for lieutenant governor, is expected to speak here next Saturday evening.

Let the other cities of Massachusetts hammer away in like manner, and we won't have to bother with "nomination papers" next year.

THE LIVING STREAM.

A Typical Incident at Corning's Labor Day.

Special to The Daily People.

Corning, N. Y., Sept. 4.—I take the liberty of sending in an account of a Labor Day oration which was given by an illustrious person by the name of "Spring of California," who spoke for the union men and Social Democrats.

A young traveling man who happened to be in town that day asked permission to mount the dry goods box after Mr. Spring was done talking, but when the Social Democrats found out the stranger belonged to the Socialist Labor Party they would not allow him to speak on their box. Mr. Spring went on to give the crowd reasons why he would not let Socialist Labor Party people "discourage the labor movement," and pointed out the questioner as a "union wrecker." I have often heard of S. L. P. tactics, but I never saw anything more curlier than trying to excite the passion of the crowd by such remarks. It seems to me the act of a rat when cornered, but Mr. Cochran, the stranger, was equal to the occasion. He got upon the band stand, which was a few feet away, and addressing the crowd, showed the reasons why the Social Democrats would not let an S. L. P. man talk.

Some of the followers of the Social Democrats tried to start a noise to drown the voice of the S. L. P. speaker, but the crowd was interested in what was being said. One Spring man called out "stiff," but he looked like a stiff himself before he knew it. It was certainly what he deserved. The S. L. P. speaker showed he could fight as well as talk. The musicians came back and that ended further discussion.

There is quite a few of us here that will be on to these Social Democrats, I am a union man at that. I am sending enclosed a clipping from the Corning Democrat, which gives an account of the meeting. I will look further into the political movement. So far I heard only of the S. L. P. from Social Democrats. If what Mr. Cochran says is true about the Social Democrats they will have their hands full.

J. S. J. (Enclosure from Corning, N. Y., Democrat.)

A little incident occurred on the Dickinson House Square yesterday afternoon that was not at all arranged for by the Labor Day Committee. It provided a lot of fun for a large crowd and ended in a fistic combat.

The trouble all started when F. J. Spring of Los Angeles, Cal., hoisted himself on a dry goods box and made an address urging the people to vote for Benjamin Hanford, Social Democratic candidate for governor of the state. He made several points in his argument which a little black haired man in the audience refuted.

Soon there was a cross fire of questions and answers. Finally the little man in the audience demanded a place on the dry goods box and it was refused him. He climbed upon the band stand and started a rival political meeting in favor of the Socialist Labor Party. He had more to say than the Social Democrat man and soon had Mr. Spring's fountain of oratory run dry. Mr. Spring sprang to the ground and sprung a few questions at the little man. They were answered. An over enthusiastic individual started a bowl of derision which was taken up by Mr. Spring's friends. But it didn't work. The little man talked faster and louder and soon had the right of way. All was going smoothly again when some one called him a "stiff." The little man proved that he was not a stiff for he gave a spring into the crowd where Spring was and spring an upper cut on a man who had been listening to Spring. The mix-up lasted several minutes and finally both orators went away, each with a following but with the nation's great problems still at issue.

It is learned this afternoon that the little man who sprang the questions on Spring was R. A. Cochran, a traveling man of Chicago. All were strangers to the local union men who were not connected in any way with their open air meeting.

S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

Dues cards, per 100.....\$.40
Application cards, per 100..... .40
Constitutions, per 100..... .70
Platforms, per 100 (4-page leaflet) 1.50
Rubber stamps (regular size), each. .67

Orders should be accompanied by cash. To keep credit accounts for trifling amounts is a useless waste of time and postage, spent in endeavoring to collect several times over a small sum of 25 or 50 cents.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 24 New Reade street, New York City.

CARRYING THE NEWS

To the Proletariat in Southern Illinois—Lovejoy Recalled.

Special to The Daily People.

Belleville, Ill., Sept. 9.—Carry the news to the proletariat from Collinsville to East St. Louis, St. Louis, Alton and return!

Last Saturday evening we left home at 6 o'clock for East St. Louis, where a meeting had been advertised to take place at the City Hall. We there met a number of St. Louis comrades, two of whom were billed to speak. With four speakers present the forces were divided, two remaining at the hall and two going to the street, not to hold an overflow meeting, but to take the message to the wage slaves. What message? That the class struggle is raging fiercely. Allow me to say that the party, both on the west and east sides, work together in perfect harmony (the west side is meant St. Louis, Mo., east side is East St. Louis and suburban towns in St. Clair and Madison counties, Ill.). So from the mouth of four speakers the message was delivered to the proletariat that the class struggle is raging fierce. We crossed over to the west side and stayed the remainder of the night with a comrade.

At 5:30 Sunday morning we boarded a train for the east side and to Alton, and arrived at 9:50. A crowd was waiting at the appointed place and for three hours, in the shade of the three story City Hall, we delivered the message to the proletariat of the class struggle that is raging fiercely. We closed only in time to catch the train on a run, not like Go-go-Gompy, but there was to be a meeting of Section Madison County at 3 o'clock, with ourselves twenty-five miles away. Arrived at 3:15 and broke the news to the comrades how we had been telling the proletariat that the class struggle is raging fiercely. After meeting adjourned we went home at just 6 o'clock.

This is how we spend our Saturday nights and Sundays with our families, and rest our weary bones from a week's production of profits for the capitalist robber class.

Allow me to picture some of this class struggle, not as the S. L. P. speaker delivers it from the soap box, but as we saw it with our own eyes on our journey. Reaching Edgemoor, where we changed cars, we found it packed with trackmen (then 6:30), going home on their own time after toiling in the hot sun for ten hours for \$1.35.

East St. Louis was reached at 7:30 at last. Before the hungry slaves there could fill their stomachs they had to work ten hours and spend three hours coming and going, thirteen hours in all, for \$1.35; reduced from \$1.50 for ten hours. These are the good union conditions, made so by the joint agreement of the fakirs and the railroad company, and cannot be changed for one year.

Meeting a special car we beheld the other side of this class struggle. The car was loaded with road officials, their wives, daughters and friends; a newly painted car, also, clean windows, while the one we were in was dirty. The occupants of the officials' car were dressed in broadcloths and silks. Flowers perfumed the interior of the special; so that as the car passed a sweet smell came at the windows. This is all the enjoyment the slaves get after building the railroads—just a sweet smell from those that enjoy the luxuries derived from them. Is not the class struggle raging fiercely? Take the message to the proletariat, comrades!

Next morning, on entering Union Station, we beheld great crowds jamming around the ticket offices, the speed of those ticket agents handling cash represented the rate at which the capitalist class are raking in the profits robbed from the working class. Excursion trains were loaded down. One would think that life was being enjoyed by all the people, but, alas! go to the homes of all these slaves and what do you find? Nothing but squalid surroundings and want, to say nothing of the thousands that cannot go on even a Forest Park excursion, costing only five cents without denying themselves a meal. So it is with all wage slaves, when about once a year they bring self-denial into play and take a pleasure trip.

Compare this kind of pleasure trip—even if it could be taken every week, packed in cars like sardines in a box—with the magnificent ocean trips enjoyed by the capitalist class in their sumptuous yachts; and is it not evident that the class struggle is raging fiercely?

Take the news to the proletariat, comrades, though you meet with what we did in Alton, where some called us Anarchists and wanted to throw us into the river, but we told them that some forty years ago they treated an individual named Lovejoy in like manner. They threw his printing press in the river, took him out and murdered him. This was the act of Anarchists, but now that the chattel slave is free to become a wage slave, they could erect a monument over the grave of the abolitionist Lovejoy, whom they killed for advocating the freedom they now are praising. You who call us Anarchists now will ere long be shouting for Socialism.

We thus won the audience and turned them upon the interrupters.

Not only is the class struggle raging fiercely between slave and master, but to those who carry the news to the proletariat the battle wages fierce and will wage fiercer until wage slavery is abolished.

SECTION WOBURN, MASS.

Section Woburn elected the following officers at last meeting: Organizer, Peter Neilson, 74 Broad street; recording secretary, John Gately; financial secretary and treasurer, John F. Bradley; grievance committee, John O'Donnell, Ivar Poulson, William H. O'Brien; agitation committee, John Kogan, William H. O'Brien, John Gately. Comrades Kogan and O'Brien were elected to the Congressional convention. It was decided to carry on a vigorous campaign this fall, as it appears that the minds of the working class are somewhat aroused and getting ready to pay attention to the agitation of the S. L. P. Organizer.

ROCHESTER'S FAKIRS.

Boosting Co-operation as a Trust Business—Sieverman's Record. Special to The Daily People.

Rochester, Sept. 7.—Section Monroe County is on the firing line, and has opened the campaign against all fakirs and fakirs.

Recent events in this Kangaroo town may interest readers of The People.

This city has seen a number of changes during the year, the first of which is the booming of the "co-operative and profit sharing plan" of the middle class "beat the trust" method of doing business.

The Palmer Grocery Company was the first to "hit the town." This concern is located at 232-4 Central avenue. A leaflet issued by them explains (?) their motive, viz., "to do for the many what the trusts do for the few." This concern has a store at the above address and the fakirs are booming it. Is it any wonder that Mr. Palmer got 200 dupes in at one crack?

The latest is another fraud engineered by our friend, "Kangaroo" Martindale, a "co-operative grocery." It seems this poor freak cannot help exploiting and fleecing his unwary brothers, as we can see by his record: First, he is a paid secretary of Tobin's gang in this town. Next he was one of the stockholders in a "Co-operative Fire Insurance Co.," which went under, after having bled a large number of workers out of their few pennies in order to pay "labor's emancipator," Thomas Grady.

The second is the record of Frank A. Sieverman. We have never called him a "fakir," although he had good suspicion. But now that he has proven himself such by his actions, we are in duty bound to properly brand him.

Look back over the record of any misleader of labor and you will see the same background as the picture we are about to give you, viz.: "I, the leader, will get a job even if I have to play 'traitor' to the working class. Am I not justified in getting dollars and cents out of it? Does the union not say, 'Get all you can?'"

Frank A. Sieverman is the subject of our picture. We see him running for alderman in the Seventeenth Ward on the "Kangaroo" ticket, and he, the self-styled class-conscious Socialist, issued cards to the voters of the ward with the following instructions to voters:

"Pull the lever at the head of your party ticket; push back lever No. 19 and then go over to the fifth column (S. D. P.), and pull lever No. 19 and leave the booth."

Yet Joel Moses had the nerve to tell the writer that "Comrade Sieverman dwelt upon scientific Socialism too much; that was the reason he was not elected."

Next we heard this same Sieverman denouncing Tobin fiercely. One of his remarks was that: "A man was a sucker who paid 25 cents for Tobin's union." Last, but not least, comes the climax of his record. He is now general organizer of the boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Thus we see these self-styled "Socialists" exploiting, fleecing and blinding the working class to the road that leads to its emancipation, viz., "class-conscious" political action—not Sieverman's glass conscious, "Vote for me and get Socialism"—not the kind dealt out by Armory Carey, St. Louis deputy sheriff Hoehn, or New York city militiaman Johnson, but the genuine kind.

The only way to kill this kind of muddled-headedness and viciousness is to agitate and educate by the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. method, viz., vote for your class interests by voting for the only party pledged to fight the battle of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party.

The section held a mass meeting at Webber's Hall on Sanford street Thursday evening. We had a small but attentive audience. And, of course, we had a "Kangaroo" in the crowd who took exceptions to what the speakers said about the S. D. P., and attempted to defend Carey's action in voting an appropriation for an armory by saying: "He was justified in his action because human life was at stake. It was a humane act."

We have a warm campaign on, and although handicapped by lack of speakers we have put up a good fight. We are developing some "green" speakers and hope to be able to have a couple of good ones before the campaign is over.

Keep up the fight, as victory shall yet crown our efforts.

IRISH AGITATOR'S FUND.

Section Lynn, Mass.....	\$ 10.00
John Donahue, N. Y. City.....	2.00
Section Columbus, Ohio.....	4.00
10th A. D., New York.....	3.00
Section South Hudson, N. J.....	5.00
Total.....	\$ 24.00
Previously acknowledged.....	\$ 23.72
Grand Total.....	\$ 37.72

NOTE.—Party Sections, and individual Party members and sympathizers, who realize the good that can be accomplished by this tour, both for the Party in this country and in Ireland, should aid the N. E. C. in seeing through the work undertaken. Make what appropriations you can. Take up collections among your fellow workers, who, by the very fact that they contribute, will take an interest in the tour by having their attention directed to it. Send all contributions to the undersigned.

Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y, 24 New Reade street, New York City.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES BY SECTION CLEVELAND.

Schedule for free lectures by Section Cleveland commencing September 21, 1902, 356 Ontario street, (top floor), German-American Bank Building.

September 21.—Taxation and the Working Class, John Kircher.

September 28.—The Trusts, Paul Dinger.

October 5.—Reactionary Movements, (German), Richard Koeppl.

October 12.—S. L. P. Compared with Other Political Parties, John Gorman.

October 19.—Social Effects of Machinery, Harry E. Wagner.

October 26.—Capitalism or Socialism, W. J. Holwell.

November 2.—S. T. & L. A. vs. Pure and Simpleism, Paul Dinger.

November 9.—Lessons Taught by Late Elections, John Kircher.

THE GRAIN INDUSTRY

Its Connection with the Flour Milling Industry—"The Golden Grain Belt."

There are a number of more or less important industries in Minneapolis interdependent upon the flour milling industry. Foremost among these is unquestionably grain marketing and elevating. There was received in this city during the year 1899 92,000,000 bushels of wheat, besides about 25,000,000 bushels of other grain. This is an increase in twenty years of over 82,000,000 bushels of wheat alone.

It is a remarkable picture which the change has brought in this vicinity in less than a century. In 1822 some farmers worked their way from Canada through northern Minnesota, and settled near Fort Snelling, eight miles below St. Anthony. At that time there was a howling wilderness where Minneapolis now stands. The red man roamed with perfect freedom and partook freely of nature's bounty or suffered nature's privation, as the conditions required. He had fruit, fish and game, and some cultivated cereals with which to sustain life. What he produced by his own exertion was his; to enjoy leisure was his natural birthright. To breathe the fresh air, to listen to the song birds, to observe nature in all her grandeur, to watch the waters at Minnehaha fall in a broad sheet over a high precipice and wind its way down through a wooded flat of tall majestic trees until it mingled its clear crystal-like substance with the great father of waters, the Mississippi river, were among his untrammelled delights. Those were the halcyon days of the red man. But gradually the white man settled in the vicinity. The forests were hewed down; the soil was tilled and small industrial establishments sprung up here and there. Slowly at first, then faster and faster, two towns, St. Anthony and Minneapolis grew up on either side of the river around St. Anthony Falls. In 1872 the two rival cities merged into one, under the name of Minneapolis. While these two towns were thus springing up the whole surrounding territory was, of course, being developed. Immigrants came from Europe and Canada, and the farming districts of Minnesota and the Dakotas developed from forest and prairie into what is now known as the golden grain belt. The wonderful improvements in agricultural machinery had made farming on a large scale possible. Furthermore, the great advance in the means of transportation has made it possible to transport the grain to distant markets, which was before an impossibility. As Minneapolis became the main center for milling, and as the growing demand for wheat made her the foremost consumer, it was necessary that storage room had to be provided here.

The growth of the elevator capacity in the Northwest has kept pace with its other development. For an example, in 1870 there was storage room in Minneapolis for but 1,000,000 bushels of grain. In 1900 the elevators had a capacity of 30,000,000 bushels. These elevators form a very fine system equipped with modern machinery. Furthermore, the large Minneapolis companies control the elevator interests of the entire State. The Peavey concern alone controls an elevator capacity in the central Northwestern States amounting to 35,000,000 bushels. Is it any wonder that these "rings" can at will produce a "corner" in the leading substance of life, and hence, carry on actual gambling with the lives of their fellows?

Marx called the workshops "the modern Bastilles of the working class," and, certainly, it is a fit name for the gloomy brick building where men, women's and children's lives are wasted away; but we may well wonder what a name Marx' genius would have suggested could he have seen these modern ironclad structures where neither light nor air can penetrate and where workmen have to drudge away their lives. Behind these solid walls, with but a little window here and there to let in a dim light, men have to work hard during long hours for small wages. No human being can stand this work for any length of time. The dust is so fearful that in order to exist at all, the men have mostly to wear wet sponges before their mouths. In the early days the shovelling was done by hand. Often as I watched these men unload cars of wheat, I felt a pity for them, thinking of the hard work they had to do in a dust that was killing them by slow degrees. I thought that it would certainly be a blessing should some one invent a process by which wheat shovelling could be done away with. In a degree, at least, this golden age ought to be here, as all that shovelling is now done by steam power, so that two men now unload many cars as half a dozen men did before. But now we may ask, has this device benefited the laborers, and the answer is "no," and again "no." The men work just as hard and long now as they did before; and the same number of men can do several times as much work. If labor should have been benefited by the improvement, their hours of labor should have been reduced in proportion to the increased productive power of the invention; but instead of that, their labor has been intensified.

When we compare the facilities of today with those of the people who inhabited this region a century ago, we can but marvel at our advancement. The Indian was entirely at the mercy of the elements. He suffered misery, cold and hunger when nature was unkind and failed to supply him with his needs, or when an enemy made inroads upon his camp. But when nature's products were abundant, when the weather was favorable for his occupation, when there was peace in the region he inhabited, then he was a free and happy man. How different to-day in "the land of the free!" The machines of production have been so improved that man's productive capacity has been increased many hundredfold, and the land through modern agriculture yields a tremendous amount of grain. By means of the modern facilities of transportation, this can be brought from the region of plenty to a region of

drought; and, moreover, by means of modern facilities for storage, the surplus product of the years of plenty can easily be saved for the years of scarcity. In a society like ours, want, misery and starvation ought to be unknown terms of the language. But what do we find? All these modern factors, from the land, the steam-plow, the elevators, the mills and the means of transportation, are in the hands of a class numbering about two per cent. of the population, and upon this insignificant number at least seventy-five per cent of the rest of the population depend for a livelihood. If there is profit in running the mills and factories, they will run; if not, they will stand still. If there is profit in harvesting the grain, it will be taken care of; if not, let it rot and let some thousands of the working class rot with it. If there is profit in supplying the wheat, they will do so; if not, they will come in their huge elevators and create an artificial demand, and thus raise the market price. It is reasonable that with a storage capacity of 30,000,000 bushels in one city alone the capitalists have it in their hands to actually produce a famine, and that it was profitable was shown in India, out of which country the English capitalists ship grain during the famine.

The modern wage slave class have to drudge as hard as ever did the aborigines. They often have to suffer starvation and misery, from lack of employment, in the midst of plenty; and when they work hard for long hours and produce masses of wealth, every bit thereof except their mere maintenance, is robbed from them by the capitalist class. However, this development of industry, the collecting and perfecting of each branch by itself is shaping industry to its logical conclusion. Private property in the means of production is no longer possible. It is illogical in the highest degree, and leads to a condition of abject slavery for the majority of the population. As the operation of these means of production requires the collective effort of the working class, so must they be owned collectively by the people who operate them.

A Minneapolis Wage Worker.

TROY'S NOVEL SIGHT.

It is Afforded by the A. F. of L. and the Small Business Man.

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 9.—A novel sight was presented to the people of the city of Troy by the action of the A. F. of L. extending invitations to the small business man to participate in the Labor Day demonstration, with the result that the petty slave driver and the petty slave marched arm in arm to show that the interests of capital and labor are identical.

That the dying middle class must take every means to maintain itself is shown by the amazing and wonderfully constructed floats used in the parade to advertise their different lines of business. One example was designated, "Union Label Gross." All goods sold here have the union label, which shows to any one posted, that they had the cart before the horse, for the rule in obtaining union labels is to get them by the gross, if you only know where to apply.

The laughable feature of the show was the kick caused in the nearly defunct Cigarmakers' Union against the action of a committee hiring a supposed scab drum corps. This action, when reported to that body, was not sustained by the majority, who decided to march to the imaginary music created by the struggle of pure and simple dummed. But the fakirs would not down, and on the morning of the parade, they had a paper to be signed by the members, binding them individually to pay for the drum corps engaged by the committee, the excuse being given that as there was no drum corps union, it was impossible for the music to be scab. After Labor Day, said the fakirs, the difficulty would be removed by organizing a union of that character. This did not satisfy about thirty heroes of labor's cause, who claimed that the drum corps was composed of individuals who had at different times scabbed various trades, particularly the Carpenters' Union; so they showed their consistency as good union men by marching with other organizations than their own, and swearing by the eternal Jehovah of sacred unionism that not a penny would they pay for such a scabby action.

The fakirs will, no doubt, probably find a convenient wooden horse to make asses of these valiant modern trojan heroes, and, not only make them pay for the drum corps, but punish them for their unheard and unexpected audacity in denying the divine rights of the labor fakir.

The cigarmakers have a new addition to their supply of fakirs in a person designated as Le. Clare, who is said to hail from Saratoga, and to have been financial secretary of the union there, and who has been accused of being a defaulter. He immediately created a sensation in the union by moving that a band from Ballston be engaged by the union for Labor Day, but was sat upon by that body when it was shown that the band was scab music and that Le Clare was supposed to be financially interested. So this great and wise union immediately jumped from the frying pan to the fire by taking the action in regard to the music as related above.

As to that International Cigarmakers' Union, the one that is held in veneration by all pure and simple dupes of unionism as the model organization of workers in this country, the fakir-tooled rank and file that feel for that body should read the article of J. Haupt, published in the Cigarmakers' Journal, from which I quote the commencement:

"New York, Aug. 7, 1902.

"It is with deep regret that I write this article, but it seems to me to be absolutely necessary for the maintenance of our organization. It is all well and good to be optimistic and believe our union is built upon a solid foundation. If, however, we but take a survey of our finances, we are bound to be awed at the impending calamity. Some measures and means must be devised to prevent it. It must not be delayed, but on the contrary, be acted upon immediately."

This speaks for itself. Ted.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191

THE COMEDY OF CHATTANOOGA.

On the 8th instant, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen being in session, President Theodore Roosevelt was made an honorary member, and addressed his new-found fellow-craftsmen as "brothers," whereupon there was great applause.

Is this merely a comedy? Would it were!

If one looks over the whole gamut of workingmen, the Chinese contingent is easily picked out as that standing at the lowest step of the ladder. Tradition, hoary-headed and encrusted deep with habits of thought, weighs upon them. And gradual have the steps been through which, since the dim past, this result has been attained. One of the means by which the Chinese masses have come to be the abject thing they now are has been the insidious system of degrading while seeming to exalt them. An instance is the comedy annually performed since time immemorial at the opening of the season. The emperor, decked in imperial robes, steps upon the ground, takes hold of a plow and cuts a furrow a few inches long. The act is meant to "dignify" agriculture and to denote the value set upon the workers in the field. The trick takes. The horny-handed and bent-backed toilers imagine the emperor is one of them, or they one of him; they forget their hard lot; they overlook the fact that his fatness is an inventory to particularize their leanness; they feel not through the wind thus blows into them, the heavy burden of supporting him and the class he represents—in short, they applaud, are happy and sink proportionally in manhood.

Such has been the annual comedy to degrade the Chinaman in China. If it had there that effect—there where the emperor actually stepped upon the sod, actually took hold of an actual plow, and actually did cut a furrow, how far Chinawood must not the American workingman be sinking when he can be intimidated by a Roosevelt becoming merely an "honorary member" of the deadly trade of locomotive firemen, and without his even stepping into a locomotive cabin, let alone taking hold of a shovel and shoveling coal, they can feel inflated, forget the thousands of homes of their fellow craftsmen, rendered desolate by the accidents that befall the breadwinner, thanks to the very social system that Roosevelt upholds, and imagine him one of them, and them one of him?

Sudden descents shock, and call attention to the fall through the shock. Gradual descent, oiled by the comedy of equality between the fencers and the fencible, are insensible. They lead to the ditch by easy gradations.

The comedy at Chattanooga marks one of these gradations—beyond which looms the cooie.

THE SCRAWNY CAT LET OUT.

The New Yorker Volkszeitung, organ of the Social Democratic party, editorially instructs its partisans to urge the workingmen, in case they cannot be got to vote for Hanford, that they vote not for De Leon. It insists the New Yorker Volkszeitung, the workingmen won't vote for Hanford let them vote for any other gubernatorial candidate, whatever that candidate may be, so he be not De Leon.

This is correct Social Democratic reasoning, and in the correctness thereof lies the scrawny cat that, pushed by events, the New Yorker Volkszeitung lets out of the bag.

The Social Democracy maintains that it stands for a principle. The claim is right. There is no organization, political or otherwise, that is not animated by a principle, in other words, that has not a purpose. It often is difficult to ascertain what the purpose of a body is; wild claims and lurid rhetoric frequently conceal the purpose; it is their conduct alone that tells the tale. When, accordingly, the organ of the Social Democratic party declares that the workers, if they cannot vote for its own candidate for governor, should vote for any other, Democratic, Republican or what not,

rather than for the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, the declaration is an admission of the fact that the Social Democracy is nearer akin to the capitalist parties than it is to the Socialist Labor Party.—CORRECTION.

And its candidate symbolizes the fact. Hanford denounced the agitation committee of his union, Typographical Union No. 6, against the Sun strike. When a fat salary was attached to the committee and Hanford was made a member thereof, his objections were hushed, and the sluices of his oratory were opened in favor of the said committee.—Capitalists, being grafters on the working class, the grafting laborer is akin to them. Hanford has condoned the capitalist practice of "checking off" the dues by quickly submitting to the nefarious act being practised upon himself. Capitalists need the practice so as to dominate the union, the laborer who aids them therein is no distant relative.

Hanford, although announced as a speaker at the Cooper Union meeting that was to denounce the sell out of Labor to Hanna and Hannaism, known as the Civic Federation, absconded. Though looked for everywhere, could not be found.—Capitalists are not safe unless they can humbug the working class; the Civic Federation is an ideal means for humbugging; the laborer who will swallow his voice when the swindle should be exposed is a close relative of Brother Capital.

Moreover, Hanford, as a Social Democrat, sits in council with the Social Democrat, John C. Smith, who in 1900 ran in the Worcester, Mass., district on both the Social Democratic and the regular Democratic party tickets.

He sits in council with the Social Democrat, G. A. Hoehn, of St. Louis, who joined the deputy sheriffs of St. Louis during the street car strikes of 1900.

He sits in council with the Social Democrats of the municipal government of Brockton, Mass., who in 1900 voted franchises to private corporations, free gratis and for nothing.

He sits in council with the Social Democrat, Morris Eichmann, who, in the spring of 1902, ran in West Hoboken on the Democratic, the Republican and the "Citizens'" tickets.

He sits in council with the Social Democrats, Andrew Holmes, of Peekskill, N. Y.; Edward Staub, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Seth Tabor, of Peekskill, N. Y.; Everett King, of San Francisco; James F. Carey, of Haverhill, Mass., and a score of others, who have run even up to this year on the Democratic or Republican ticket, or have done the dirty work of the capitalist class, or are capitalist political placemen.

All this is matter of official record. Eminently logical, accordingly, is the Social Democratic reasoning that indicates the fact that the Social Democracy is closer to the parties of the capitalist class than it is to the Socialist Labor Party. Democrats will urge the workingmen to vote for the Republican party, and Republicans will urge the workingmen to vote for the Democratic party rather than vote for the Socialist Labor Party. That the Social Democratic party, like the old capitalist parties, should urge the workingmen to rather support the capitalist parties than to support the Socialist Labor Party is an act of prime significance. Were the Social Democracy capable of a many act, its pronouncement would be pronounced a "frank admission." Being what it is, its act is a scrawny cat that its tremulous hands could no longer keep in the bag.

For the same reason that the New Yorker Volkszeitung says to the workers: "If you cannot vote for Hanford, vote for any capitalist candidate, but not for De Leon," the Socialist Labor Party says to the workers:

"If you cannot vote for De Leon, then don't waste your time picking out a candidate from the capitalist side of the line; take up any—Hanford as soon as any other; it is only a choice of rotten apples.

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THE BRAVE.

The below correspondence merits editorial space:

New York, Sept. 12, 1902.

Dear Daily and Weekly People:
The engineers on the Manhattan "L" are up against it again. After the "great victory" they recently were made to believe by their leaders and the yellow journals that they had won, and after waiting a whole month for the fruits of their victory to materialize, late last night the company posted a schedule whereby, instead of more men getting runs, seventeen more men are added to the waiting list, which already had seventy-five men on it. With seventy-five men on the waiting list they were not getting more than two days a week; now, with a list of ninety-two, where will they come in? Then, also, the running time from Pelham avenue to City Hall has been cut from 55 minutes to 49. You can readily see how many trains they can take off.

One motorman that I was speaking to and also gave three Socialist Labor Party pamphlets to read, told me not long ago he did not believe one word that was in them, and that De Leon was crazy, and that I was an Anarchist. This was a month ago. I told him then that the company would cut the time. He said they could not do that. That was one truth of Socialism that was brought home to him. He now knows better. Watch for more. There are also twelve conductors put on the

already big waiting list. Enclosed I send you the new schedule. H. A. E.
[The schedule is in this office for inspection.]

This letter, together with its contents, is not a corpse washed ashore, but a living fish, landed from the seething waves of the labor world. Precious are the facts it mentions; precious are the conclusions to which it points.

For the wage slave there is only harder times in store with every new progress in production. The benefit of all progress accrues only to the capitalist class.

The wage slave class, the overwhelming majority of the people, would instinctively follow the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence. They would consider it their duty, besides their right, the social system having become destructive of their happiness, to so change and rearrange it as to meet the requirements of the times. In the doing of this the workmen are held back by the officers of their pure and simple trades unions, who, as lieutenants of the capitalist exploiters, clap the scales before the eyes of the rank and file, be-fog and befuddle them with false promises and false hopes, and instill into them a hatred for all those who seek to enlighten them.

The above letter also demonstrates that, in order to save the lambs, you may not howl with the wolves. Arduous as the path may be of the Socialist Labor Party, only by the unflinching tactics it pursues can the rank and file be educated. The measure of the hatred entertained by these for the S. L. P. is the measure of the enthusiastic devotion and relentless force, that, in the fullness of time, they will flock to the S. L. P. banner, and is, proportionately, the measure of the indignation that they will then shower upon their former deceivers and the flap-doodlers who rested satisfied with spinning phrases over their condition.

Finally, the above letter gives a token of the price of the garlands that history has in reserve for the Socialist Labor Party, that organization, which alone, amidst the pelting showers of the poisoned arrows of the foe, stands up unterrified, and, regardless of suffering, holds up its banner as the rallying point for the deliverance of the Working Class.

MODERN PARADOXES.

The dispatches make two announcements that are true, and yet are robust lies. One reports the opinion of the Hon. Thomas C. Platt on the attitude of the Trusts towards the President, the other reports the sentiments of Mark Hanna's Vice-President Gompers on the miners' strike. These two reports are veritable canons of up-to-date lying.

The Hon. T. C. Platt denies that the Trusts are contemplating combined action against President Roosevelt. This is true. It is an unnecessary, a superfluous truth. Why should the Trusts wreak vengeance on Roosevelt? Has he done ought against them? To the uninitiated, to the wool-gatherers, he has. To him who has eyes to see he has not. The upas tree is not imperiled if some of its fruits are pruned or burnt off. Nay, it may even be improved by the process. So the Trust. Merger suits and the like do not, cannot affect the life of the Trust. On the contrary. The notion carefully spread about, that such processes are against the Trust, create the most favorable atmosphere for the Trust to flourish in. Whatever unfavorable opinion the Trusts may have of Roosevelt, the opinion is not due to his "Trust attitude." His "picturesqueness" is such that no sane man can care to see the helm of State in his hands. Such an opinion of him is general. It is not confined to any one class or set of men. No doubt the Trusts have no use for Roosevelt. But who has? And, as far as his "Trust attitude" is concerned, it is certain that he is a Trust pet. So that when the Hon. Thomas C. Platt denies any ranking hostilities to Roosevelt from the Trust quarter, he speaks truth—but suggests what is false.

And so with Mr. Gompers. It is unquestionable that he is sincere in his wish that the working class empty its pockets for the benefit of the striking anthracite coal miners. And yet here, too, truth is uttered, but falsehood is suggested. The falsehood suggested is that Mr. Gompers is anxious for the welfare of the strikers. The fact is that he is trying to earn his wages as Hanna's lieutenant or vice-president. How? Very simply. The longer the strike lasts, all the longer does the market hold out for Gompers' president's, Hanna's, soft coal. The soft coal combine has to contribute towards the strike. The outlay, true enough, is amply made up by the profits realized on the soft coal. Nevertheless, it must never be forgotten that the heaven of the American capitalist is a father-in-lawship over some European duke, count or prince. Now, then, these are dear commodities. The profits on soft coal may be, are large, but they can be made still larger by reducing expenses. Just now one of these "expenses" is the support of the anthracite coal strikers and their labor leaders by the soft coal magnates. Accordingly, it is not for the benefit of the striking miners that Gompers is pleading but for the pockets of his president, Hanna.

Capitalist society breeds paradoxes; as

a result it is replete with utterances, that, true as far as they go, are meant to be the slickest sort of falsehoods to cheat the people.

Some of the capitalist newspapers are very disparaging in their criticisms of President Roosevelt's stumping tour. They are pained to see the whilom civil service reformer developing into "a pernicious partisan." There will be other painful experiences in store for them when it is found that the great "anti-trust" President is something contrary to what he professes to be, viz., a friend and not an enemy of the trusts.

The northern capitalist press which inveighs against child labor in the South, does so on the ground that through it 20,000 children are denied the right of education to the future detriment of themselves and the State. It is now in order for this press to inveigh against the abominable educational conditions in this great and wealthy city, by which the same right is denied to 30,000 children of the Northern working class. We wager that, upon this point, there will not be the persistent and vigorous agitation that is being conducted, in their columns, against Southern child labor. It all depends on whose capitalist ox is gored.

St. Louis is dazed by the confessions of municipal bribery made by a former speaker of the House of Delegates. Eighteen delegates entered into a bargain made by him and sold their votes for \$47,500 to a corporation after suburban franchises. Just why St. Louis is dazed is inexplicable. St. Louis must have observed that the same bribery has been committed in many of the large cities of this country—in the famous Jake-Sharp-Broadway-Boodile-Alderman-Franchise-Case in New York City, for instance—and that, in every instance there was a powerful and unpunished corporation that did the bribing. If St. Louis had observed that it must have put two and two together and concluded that bribery and corporations always go together. Once having gotten a hold of that fact—once having seen that bribery and capitalism are the same—St. Louis ought not to be dazed at anything immoral that occurs under capitalism. What St. Louis should be dazed at is the thought that its citizens and the citizens of all great municipalities tolerate the system which makes such bribery possible.

The "per capita" nonsense is just now receiving fresh demonstration. According to this theory since the so-called "national wealth" of the country, if equally distributed among all its inhabitants would give to each man, woman and child, say about \$1200, it follows that that is the amount of wealth which is owned by all of us individually; such, in other words, is the amount of wealth that is owned "per capita" in this country. Of course, the charity and other records of poverty knock this beautiful fallacy on the head by showing that there are thousands upon thousands who own nothing or almost nothing; while the statistics of wealth distribution show that a little less than two per cent. of the population own about 71 per cent. of the wealth of the country. Now comes the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, which reports that in the United States in the fiscal year ending July 31 last there were 6,674,655,557 cigars manufactured. This made a "per capita" allotment, according to the report, for each man, woman and child of 100 cigars. Just think of the stupidity of a theory which in order to show the superabundance of capitalist production, attributes the smoking of cigars to women and children! And yet it is upon such absurd theories that capitalism stakes its existence; and it is such theories that, we are told, leads to scientific conclusions. Any man with "the allotted per capita" of brains can see through "the science" of such nonsense.

Roosevelt says: "I believe emphatically in organized labor." So does Mark, Teddy; so does Mark. He is even more emphatic in his belief than you are and gave definite expression to his emphasis by organizing the Civic Federation. That was before you made Sargent Commissioner of Immigration, Teddy.

As predicted, the coal strike will be ended this month by sacrificing the miners. According to the plan assented to by J. Pierpont Morgan, at the earnest presentations of Governor Stone, the men are to return to work without a signed agreement; that the operators shall then, by concessions, seek to adjust the differences; that if a settlement is not reached within a stated time the whole matter shall be referred to an arbitrator; that the men shall await his decision, and that if they deem it unjust, they may renew the strike. It will be noticed that this is quite in line with the policy of the Civic Federation, as evidenced in the arbitration of the ironworkers' strike of San Francisco. There the men returned to work, pending arbitration, for a period of six months, with the option of renewing the strike, if, after that time, a favorable decision was not rendered in their case. This was heralded as a victory for "arbitration," and so, no doubt, will the settlement of the coal strike be heralded. That it will be such, however, is fallacious to suppose. In the San Francisco strike it was pointed out that the long interval pending arbitration gave the employers time to prepare for a renewed strike of the ironworkers, and this would practically encompass the defeat of the ironworkers. And so it will be in the case of the miners. The dilatory course pursued by arbitration has already redounded to the benefit of the coal barons in that it prevented the strike from occurring at a season of the year when it would prove most detrimental to the operators, and vice versa, most beneficial to the miners. To continue in this course promises no more success in the future than it has yielded in the past. The miners under pure and simple John Mitchell's manipulation, per orders of Mark Hanna, have lost their strike.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

"TECUMSEH." CLEVELAND, O.—The S. L. P. is in a peck of trouble, always has been, and always will be, more or less, especially MORE. A body can not, with the consistency of the S. L. P., strike at all the social institutions—clerical or lay—that buttress up the system of Wage Slavery, without being in perpetual hot water. There are still greater troubles ahead, as yet below the horizon. The safety of the party in its power to gather the elite of the land, men who join knowing that the emancipation of the working class is not to be accomplished by a dress-parade. If your heart fail ye, stand aside.

D. C. D. BOSTON, MASS.—The forger of the name of Joseph Sauter on the sacred of "The Thirty-One" will be attended to. He is feeling quite uncomfortable. It is a fact that the forgery was set up in Ephraim Sill's shop.

W. D. GLEN FALLS, N. Y.—Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania is, at best, a bourgeois radical. His antecedents justify the belief that he is a politician who seeks to be prominent by mounting the backs of the workingmen.

M. G. P. BOSTON, MASS.—Don't write on both sides of the paper.

P. G. BUFFALO, N. Y.—Bet on Odell as the Republican candidate; as to Shepard becoming the Democratic candidate, that is more doubtful.

P. P. NEW YORK.—The Daily People is not there to make agitation against the S. L. P. Drop the notion that it is.

J. A. A. SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—Your memory serves you perfectly right. The "Thirty-One" appears on the sacred of "The Immortal Thirty-One." Is the same gentleman who, as paid organizer of a pure and simple Union, was trying to rope workmen into the A. L. of Hell, was called that St. Louis, and had to give up that dirty job because of the S. L. P. constitutional provision barring officers of pure and simple Unions from membership in the Party.

H. S. NEW YORK.—Now, don't fly to the other extreme. No doubt grave questions of principle lay at the bottom of this latest onslaught on the S. L. P. The language of Reid of Rhode Island on the Alliance, and much more that has not yet been mentioned, shows that the firm and the Alliance policy did not suit some; and the claim of the now defunct State Committee of Pennsylvania that the Editor of "The People" had been a religious fanatic, and that he had been a member of the S. L. P., all true. But don't forget that the clashes, which the lash of principles bring on, ever are the opportunity of the slums. Seced Greater New York, the course the firm and these, as slums always do, instinctively joined the perverse side.

P. N. WOBURN, MASS.—In speaking against the Berry motion, and in the presence of Curran, at the Massachusetts convention, De Leon mentioned neither the names of the two delegates which he said he could prove by them as evidence that Curran had been resorting to the lantern method of whispered slander. Nor did he mention the names of the two delegates as meeting those statements then and there. The names of the two delegates, and the matter he promised to prove by them, appear in the report inside of brackets. Moreover, the very construction of the sentences shows that the two passages are interpolated for the sake of clearness and that they form no part of that speech that is reported. Those statements, as printed in full, were made by De Leon after Curran had run away, and he, De Leon, was given the floor. In fact, Curran ran away because he knew what was coming.

A. W. NEW YORK.—Quite interesting but must be excluded. The Daily People's columns would be deluged with nothing but correspondence showing the intimacy of "The Thirty-One" with the Kangaroos. That's pretty well known. The information is superfluous.

W. H. R. NEWARK, N. J.—If you don't object, your report will be kept and published after election. It is valuable on the Alliance controversy. The matter will keep. Remember that the Alliance issue will remain a palpitating one in the S. L. P.

P. M. NEW YORK.—You got that twisted. The "Thirty-One" were not "expelled for expressing an opinion." Seeing the opinion they expressed was valuable to the Party, if true, and if not true, branded them as common liars, they were not expelled, but charges were brought against them to give them a chance to prove their statements. In the meantime they were suspended. So far they have run away.

J. A. S. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—The points you raise are all covered by the declaration of the New York State Convention on the Buffalo proposition.

J. F. L. R. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Taking at random a few of the Alliance locals, there are the following in good working order:

Machinists: L. A. 3, Minneapolis, L. A. 367, Newark, N. J.; L. A. 274, N. Y.; L. A. 339, Buffalo.
Woolen L. A. 227 River Park, L. A. 206 Providence, and L. A. 385 Woonsocket, R. I.; L. A. 262 Fall River, 368 Plymouth, 373 Lawrence, 374 Lowell, 375 Worcester, L. A. 386 Putnam, Ct.

Then there are the Lynn shoeworkers, etc., etc.

Do you want more?
Did the information escape you that Frank Jordan is in the pay of the defunct Pennsylvania State Committee, to help along the "vile intrigues" by the reverse of "vile intrigues"?

R. B. YONKERS, N. Y.—Don't imagine he stands alone. Every man who got to the end of his tether will vote against our ticket—that's what the ticket is meant for, a regular disinfectant.

A. E. R. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—It may be hard to draw the line, but it must be drawn somewhere. It is drawn so as to exclude the letter. It is a letter sent against the proposition of the now defunct Pennsylvania State Committee should come from Pennsylvania first. The Pennsylvania members must be given the chance to show they need no prodding to prove that they are nobody's cattle.

R. F. L. DENVER, COLO.—Ist whether, before it was clear that the system of a Board of Trustees for "The Daily People" was harmful, there were tangible facts enough in the law of the N. E. to warrant its suspending the Board, may be a matter for inquiry.

2d. It is no matter for inquiry that, had the Board continued in existence one month longer, the capital, the politicians, clerical and lay, and their labor lieutenants would be dancing a fandango to-day on the grave of this striking arm of the S. L. P.

Congress is going to help the drug trade. It is going to establish a pharmaceutical laboratory in connection with the department of agriculture. When will congress help the working class? When the working class helps itself to congress, by electing men to represent its interests there.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE OPENS THE CAMPAIGN TO THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Senator Beveridge, in opening the Republican campaign at Ogden, Utah, delivered himself of an oration in which he sweepingly and grandiloquently praised the Republican administration and the system of trustification which it fosters and protects. Of course his aim was to show that both had been beneficial to all classes of the nation, especially the working class. In so doing he was careful to confine himself to broad generalities. In one instance, however, he particularized, and his particularization opened a hole in his argument through which a flood of facts can flow and drown it out.

Referring to the vast consolidations of railroads, Beveridge said: "The little separate lines of a generation ago, acting in competition without scientific or sensible connections, paid the laborers 15 to 50 per cent. less than the same men receive to-day. And yet the opposition to the Government demands the dissolution of these consolidations."

Now, what are the facts in this case? A writer in the current issue of The American Journal of Sociology in calling attention to the alarming increase of railroad disasters in the United States, and arguing that overwork on the part of the workers is the cause of it all, presents some facts that do damage to Beveridge's statement. According to this writer, in 1893, for freight service, for instance, there was a movement of 107,129 ton miles of traffic per employee, while in 1900 there were 139,143 ton miles. This is an increase of labor of one-fifth in seven years. But as the men work by the trip their pay has decreased about 30 per cent., while the cost of living has increased 35 per cent. Thus, extra work at less wages is thrown on the railroad employees. And why is this done? To decrease operating expenses, or, as the writer referred to puts it, "Each general manager who takes charge of a railroad is confronted with the figures of the gross and net earnings of the property under the management of his predecessor, and is expected to show an increase over those figures, while the operating expenses decrease. * * * There are only two avenues open to him—one to neglect the physical condition of the property under his management, the other to make the employees produce more for the money they get. He chooses what he considers the less of the two evils—that of making the employees produce more."

Here, then, we have a statement which knocks Beveridge's roseate picture of prosperity in a cocked hat. Railway wages are not only not from 15 to 50 per cent. higher, but they are less when the increased work and cost of living are considered. The danger attending this means of making a livelihood, as shown in the increased disasters, is, fortunately for Beveridge's argument, not computable on a percentage basis. And what is true of railroads is also true of the iron and steel industry. As has been repeatedly shown in The Daily People, every increase of wages in this industry has been accompanied by an increased output and an increased death rate, the number of violent deaths from accidents, etc., etc., in Allegheny County, amounting last year to over two thousand persons. The census of 1900 shows that the wages of the entire working class have absolutely and relatively declined. It is upon such a foundation that Beveridge's sweeping generalities are built.

But they will not down. The working class perceive that, deck the facts as the Beveridges will, let them pile up the totals regarding the expenses of government, the decrease of the national debt and interest charges, the increase of the gold reserve, the national balance, bank deposits and export trade, the prosperity of Republicanism is the prosperity of the capitalist class. And so it would continue to be if the Democrats were in power. In a land where all the means of making wealth are in the hands of the capitalist class, prosperity redounds only to that class. If the working class would have prosperity it must own the means of producing wealth. It must make capital social property.

The Socialist Labor Party alone stands for and logically pursues this programme.

What profiteth a workingman, if he loses his vote by casting his ballot for the capitalist parties and getteth in the neck, in the shape of injunctions, clubbings and shootings, that which he doeth not desire? Class in political scripture will please answer.

On Monday, Stephen Arnold, a carpenter after a vain search for work lasting months, during which he walked repeatedly from his home, in Jackson street, to the Bronx, committed suicide by drinking acid. Yet we are told that there is work for all.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Convention, is out with a statement in which he says trusts make votes for the Democrats. Jones ought to know as he is president of the Round Cotton Bale Trust, which is playing so much havoc with the small cotton compressors of the South.

Roosevelt, who is so emphatically in favor of organized labor, visited George Vanderbilt, who is so emphatically opposed to organized labor, at his political residence, "Biltmore," Asheville, N. C. It is a noteworthy fact that this labor-loving president is very welcome at the mansions of the labor-hating capitalists. Workmen, put that in your pipe and reflect while you smoke it.

A friend sends us a copy of a publication called "The Straight Democrat." A glance at it justifies the conclusion that it stands for a crowd of "labor" Democrats with only an uncurved name to distinguish them from the crooked Democrats.

The Democratic candidate for governor of Michigan has become paralyzed. This is sad and unusual. Most candidates of the capitalist political parties become paralyzed, as far as their working class constituents' interests are concerned, generally after and seldom before election.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—From what you say about the old parties, I judge that you did not vote for either.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Neither I did.

U. S.—Then you voted for the Socialist Labor Party.

B. J. (testily)—No, sir.

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—Because I have no guarantee that they would not sell me out, just as the Republicans and Democrats have done regularly.

U. S.—You haven't?

B. J.—No. Have you any guarantee that, if elected, the Socialists will not be bribed as the Republicans and Democrats are, and sell us out?

U. S.—Oh, I see.

B. J.—You agree with me?

U. S.—No. I don't know of any Republican or Democratic politician who was ever bribed—

B. J.—What! you don't?

U. S.—No, I don't know of a single Democratic or Republican politician who was ever bribed, and thereupon sold out to the working class.

B. J.—To the working class?

U. S.—Yes. Only such selling out as is in favor of the working class is worth considering.

B. J.—I don't know either of any of them who has ever sold out to the working class.

U. S.—And that is the only point to consider. They may be bribed among themselves and may sell out to one another, but they never sell out to the working class. They are unbribeable in that respect.

B. J.—Guess that's so.

U. S.—Consequently, for the same reason that they DON'T the Socialists WON'T. The Democrats and Republicans represent the capitalist class, and never sell out that class; the Socialists represent the working class, and they won't sell out that class. That is my guarantee. Do you want any better?

B. J.—No. But is that all?

U. S.—I have another guarantee. By the constitution, the Socialist Labor Party no candidate can run for office unless he places his resignation into the hands of his organization. The moment his conduct is not approved he can be yanked out of office. Do you want more guarantee than that?

B. J.—No. That's complete.

U. S.—With the old parties once elected, the official is boss. With us he remains our servant.

The yellow Journal, referring to the suicide of Stephen Arnold, who, after months of vain search for work, drank carbolic acid, stigmatizes Arnold as a weak man. This is thoroughly capitalist. Capitalism seeks to perpetuate its criminal career by attributing the "failures" of life to individual imperfection. But these "failures" are becoming so common that, like diseases, that have become general, they are no longer regarded as individual and exceptional. These "failures" are, consequently, being rightly attributed to the imperfect conditions of capitalism, just as the origin of diseases of a general nature is sought outside of the individual, in bad sanitation, unhealthy environment, contaminated water supply, etc. Now these imperfect social conditions are due to the inability of capitalism to employ the entire working class steadily and remuneratively. The statistics of New York State show, for instance, that out of the entire labor force of that State available in the prosperous census year of 1900, but 78 per cent. was employed. In other words, 2

LIGHT IS BREAKING.

"Every bad tendency will run its course, and Socialism will survive; then we to the men whose petty interests, mean ambitions and vile intrigues may have for an instant arrested its progress and dimmed its name."

Philadelphia, September 8. To The Daily and Weekly People.—At the beginning of last week rumors reached me (and other members of our section) to the effect that "prominent" S. L. P. men from Pittsburgh have made or were making overtures to the local Kangs to amalgamate "forces." Unable at first to substantiate these rumors, I did not mind them much. Yesterday, however, I met on the street one, Dr. L., with whom I am on friendly terms, and who is a Kangaroo sympathizer.

He asked me how it happened that the S. L. P. threw De Leon out of the party. I assured him that this was not a fact, that he had it all twisted up and asked him to explain how he got such a false information. Following is the story he then told me:

Saturday evening, August 30, he was sitting in the "Socialist" (Kangaroo) headquarters with many other Kangs and "chattering." In comes a fellow by name "Schulberg," and makes himself at home among the rest. He shows them credentials from the Pennsylvania State Committee, S. L. P., to the effect that he is a speaker and organizer for that committee. He tells them that the S. L. P. has already thrown overboard De Leon, that it is no more what it was before, that there is no reason why there should be two Socialist parties in the States, that the Kangs ought to send delegates to Pittsburgh and try to come to an understanding and have only one ticket in the field. The Kangs apparently did not bite at the bait, and my informant tells me Schulberg looked a very disappointed man.

The above information can be trusted as entirely reliable. It needs no comment. L. K.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 8.—Yesterday, Sunday the 7th, at a regular meeting of Section Scranton, S. L. P., this vote was cast on holding a special national convention:

Against 8

For 2

The section also voted on proposition of Pennsylvania State Committee to withdraw from the present national organization.

Against 12

For 10

Section Scranton will be found solid for the S. L. P. and ready at all times to do its duty.

J. H. Dreher, Secretary.

Rossmore, Va., Sept. 9.—In reading over the effusion of the Pennsylvania State Committee of the S. L. P., as it appeared in Sunday's issue of The Daily People, I felt that the insult offered to me and every other member of the S. L. P. who have stood at all times for the constitution of our party as we have adopted it and who are prepared to change any part of it whenever we deem it necessary to the interests of our party to do so, only holding to the principle that everything must be done in a constitutional manner and not by the chicanery of pettifogging lawyers by coup d'etat or any kind of underhand work whatever.

Therefore, I and all other staunch adherents to the constitution of the party feel strongly the insult offered to our intelligence by those smart Alecks of the Pennsylvania State Committee who make such a boast of only doing what they were bound to do or get out of the party and let others do what they failed to do. Vix: their duty and no more in supporting our press. Their great array of figures cuts no ice. They cannot, although they are so big, be allowed to insult us little fellows, who always have and always will continue to do our duty, both physically and financially, at the call of our N. E. C., as far as our scanty means will allow, and we can see as far through a barn door as those exceedingly bright chaps from Pittsburgh, Rhode Island, etc., and I guess they are to some extent aware of that fact by this time. A fact which will always remain to the everlasting confusion of all crooks, whether in Pittsburgh or elsewhere, I find the esteemed honor of representing Virginia in the 1900 convention of the S. L. P., and I think that of all the delegates to that convention, I was the one who had least to say, but while saying little I was taking notes and thinking, and the result of my thoughts was stated very briefly to the convention the last evening that I was in attendance there, and that statement appears reported in a somewhat bungling manner on pages 221 and 222 of the proceedings of the ninth annual convention. After listening to the seemingly unending flow of oratory from the various delegates on the resolution of Comrade Melko Meyer sent the members of the S. L. P. holding office in a pure and simple labor union, tired of the vast amount of iteration and reiteration of thrashing and rethrashing over old straw, I told them that whereas some expressed fears as to the danger from the labor fakirs should the resolution pass, I thought we were in greater danger from within if Seneca Peltus from Alabama was correct when he stated in the United States Senate regard to orators, that you never told them seriously and banked on them you invariably got left, as you could never tell where they were at, and I think that, while I claim no gift of prophecy, yet I hit pretty close to the mark. Where now do we find the most of these doughty warriors, those men who were up on their toes continually making the rafters ring with their grandiloquent tones? Where are the Hickes, the Daltons, the Percys, the Currans, the Eberles, at all? Where, oh where? Just where you will always find those fannal-mouthed orators, broken reeds all of them, talking much and saying nothing. There have not been a Daily People for some time, and a hope that they might be allowed to circle around it, like blighted particular stars, as the harvest of at

that convention, would not have been smothered under their avalanche of eloquence.

As it turned out, they were disappointed because the party did not prove to be an asylum for loafers, and because they could not live off us they came to the conclusion that we could not exist, and because we would not cater to their party wrecking schemes we are insulted by those fellows, called "children" and "men worshippers." Strange how we did not fall down to them, seeing we are all so silly! No, we are no hero worshippers. We bow down to no man, but all men must bow down to us or off go their heads. We, the rank and file, who never expect salaries from the party, but who expect to support the party, both physically and financially, will stay in it to the end. Wherever we may be forced to wander in our search for labor to live we will in our humble way fight on until the goal is reached, and we will always be in the future, as we were in the past, and are now, a stumbling block to fakirs and traitors, both in and outside our grand party.

H. D. McTier.
420 Elm avenue, S. E.

Red Wing, Minn., Sept. 9.—The three members of the S. L. P. located at Red Wing, on September 5 held a special meeting to discuss and vote upon the question submitted by the N. E. C.: Shall a special national convention be held to examine into the various charges made against the N. E. C., etc., etc.? The result of the vote was two voting "No," and none "Yes"—the third member preferred to refrain from voting owing to his professed inability to fully understand the situation. It was, however, unanimously agreed upon, that the vote, when sent in to the N. E. C., could be accompanied by a few remarks giving our reasons for voting against the proposition, lest those clamoring for such a convention might think that we are blind followers of what they are pleased to call the "managing powers."

Leaving out of consideration the truthfulness or falsity of any or all of the charges made—things to be decided only by a constitutionally qualified court of inquiry—the only consideration is whether all other constitutional means for settling the questions at issue have been resorted to. We, voting "No," fail to see that such has been the case, but that on the contrary the whole affair is a gigantic piece of violation of our party constitution on the part of those making the charges, said violation being so much more flagrant as several of the violators were delegates to the convention adopting said constitution, aye, even members of the committee framing it, and we cannot but vote against the holding of a convention for the special benefit of those people.

In capitalist society, where law-making is largely a hypocritical farce, the law-makers may consider themselves entitled to violate the laws of their own making, as, for instance, those for the safeguarding of morality; but in a truly democratic organization, as the S. L. P., not only the rank and file, but also the representative members must comply strictly with the laws of the party.

In regard to The Daily People, the alleged bone of contention of the kickers, we wish to say that, as well may we abandon the whole S. L. P. movement and leave the field to the capitalist parties and their pseudo-socialist allies of the S. D. P., alias the "Socialist" party, as, at this juncture, to abandon The Daily People. True, it has cost some great sacrifices on the part of a comparatively few members, both to start it and to maintain it; and we may even be tempted to consider the starting of it premature—although all this was caused by the majority of the membership and sympathizers remaining inactive—sitting on the fence waiting to see how it would turn out—instead of doing their duty, taking up their share of the burden by funding the undertaking with hand financially and, better still, by hustling for new subscribers. And it is safe to say, that a different conduct on the part of even the comparatively few kickers would brighten the prospects of The Daily People considerably.

Supposing that The Daily People is abandoned, what will be the immediate and future results? In the first place The Weekly People cannot be published as cheaply as at present, and will consequently cease to be as effective a means of propaganda as at present, which in turn would tell on the S. L. P. vote throughout the country. The S. L. P. cannot reasonably be expected to be able to cut any great figure in the politics of the country without the aid of a daily press of its own. The pseudo-socialists having entered the political field—and very likely to be kept there—supported by capitalist subscribers, it need be—it is very doubtful whether the future would offer a more favorable opportunity for starting an S. L. P. daily paper. And judging from our experiences in that direction we are afraid that those who have generously aided in the present undertaking (of issuing The Daily People) will then, owing to the former said experience, remain more close-fisted and otherwise inactive.

The Daily People is to-day on a better way to a secure existence than anything in that line we may dream of in a more or less remote future. Let us therefore, in view of all this do our best to keep The Daily People in existence. All shoulders to the wheel! Then it won't be so heavy on any of us and we shall soon have our brilliant band wagon where the road is comparatively smooth and level—out of debt and on a paying basis.

Casting a glance backward from the present opposers of The Daily People to the Kangaroos of three years ago the antics of both, considered together, seem to indicate that they are in reality an offshoot of the "one-step-at-the-time-ists"—one step at the time backward being their particular line of procedure. First came the Kangs and denied the

necessity for genuine socialist, i. e., class-conscious, tactics; now come those denying the necessity for a daily Socialist press. The third step—one perfectly in line with the above two—will no doubt be an attempt to abandon even the party organization; for it is just as consistent to deny the necessity for organization as that for correct tactics and for an effective press.

In regard to the "resignation" (?) of Comrades Sanial and Kelnard from membership, owing to "the trouble in Section New York," we would say that that is a very queer way of looking at one's duties, to say the least. Suppose that all the members, except those involved in the "trouble," should resign from membership, "until the thing has been settled," what would be the outcome. Kelnard says, that "no question is ever settled until it is settled right." Correct! But what guarantee has he, or others choosing to follow his course, that the settlement will be right, when he and they, who by their being members of the very section having jurisdiction over the case to be settled, are in duty bound to be instrumental in that settlement, withdraw and leave the case, for all they care, in the hands of the two parties involved to fight it out as best they can? Such an action would be a parallel to organized society leaving serious matters of dispute to the parties immediately concerned to settle as they may, and could but be productive of the worst results for the cause of Socialism. B. Elde.

Hopedale, Mass., Sept. 11.—Enclosed find money order for one dollar to help fill up "the bottomless pit" so prominently mentioned by Pennsylvania circular. Charles H. Dafa, a loyal member Section Pawtucket, R. I.

I, John Sweeney, a member of Section Fall River, Mass., was in attendance at meeting of Section Providence, R. I. Heard James Curran make the statement that deficit on The Daily People was lessened through the editor being on a vacation, his salary, \$25, being saved. John Sweeney.

[In the first place the editor's salary was \$15 and not \$25, as Curran well knows.]

In the second place, as Curran well knows, the financial report expressly states that it covers 14 weeks, and of these 14 weeks only 4 fell within the Editor's vacation.

In the third place the editorial salaries during the editor's vacation for the two men engaged to do his work (Ebert and Sanial) amounted to more than his \$15.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Paterson Strike Aftermath.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—At the last meeting of Branch Elizabeth S. L. P., an invitation and fifteen tickets to an outing arranged by a so-called "International Workingmen's Defense Committee," was received and read and the Press Committee instructed to issue the following reply in The Daily and Weekly People and the Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung:

We hold that the Socialist Labor Party is the only true and logical organization that stands for and will bring about the emancipation of the entire wage working class from the present anarchistic system of social disorder and planless production and distribution, of the wealth that the working class alone produces. We further hold that the working class must be organized and educated on political lines to that point where it will march to the ballot box and capture the political power, the power that enables the capitalist class, organized in the anarchistic, republican, and democratic, and social democratic kangaroo parties (to which latter category that so-called defense committee belongs), to club and starve the working class into submission and keep them divided and in ignorance as to their class interests.

The S. L. P. holds that the social revolution must take place in the hands of the workingmen by means of class-conscious socialist education, which will guide them away from the intrigues of political and economic labor fakirs who are always ready to lead the working class to defeat.

Now, as the invitation, which says something about raising a defense fund for the victimized Paterson dye strikers, who lost their places on account of their political views, fails to state who the victims are and, furthermore, what their political views are, we therefore feel inclined to somewhat refresh their memory, for, if we are not mistaken, one of the "victims" is a certain Rudolf Grossman who, as a paid agitator of that corrupt sheet, the N. Y. Volkszeitung, stumped the States of New York and Connecticut in order to wreck the S. L. P. after the Kangaroo outbreak in 1899.

As to the make-up of this committee it does well fit the occasion; it is the same noisy element that for some years past has carried on its work of confusing the working class. They were first known under the name of "The Sharpshooters of Elizabeth." After busting up they organized a so-called "Fishing Club Dewey," evidently for the purpose of fishing in troubled waters. Now they appear on the scene under the above named title. This element is ever ready to go undo and belittle the work of the Socialist Labor Party and its representatives.

In this case they pretend to fight for free speech and assembly. It is a well known fact that in this same Paterson dye strikers' strike, the speakers of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the only bona fide trade union of America, sounded the note of sense against the corrupt and disastrous methods of pure and simple unionism. It was this ele-

ment of little anarchists, social democrats, pure and simpler, and unclassified dupes, that held back and antagonized S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. agitation, for the benefit of the ruling anarchists. They have only themselves to blame as far as they showed their evil tendencies not to listen to Socialist argument, and by their action or reaction contributed their share toward breaking the backbone of the silk dyers' strike.

Now, then, the S. L. P. has neither time nor money to spend upon the individual victims of capitalism, and it is our duty to warn the workers against such schemes as it can only have one purpose, viz.: to part them from their hard-earned pennies.

The capitalists and their henchmen, their press, and even the prostituted labor press had nothing to say when our Comrade P. D. Lyon was mobbed by the Standard Oil anarchists of Beaumont, Texas. They had nothing to say, when, after that contemptible act of Cozozs, scores of our speakers were arrested. The S. L. P. did not cower down before the upholders of capitalism, as this defense committee did, by appealing for aid to that bunch of political corruptionists, the Union County Trades Council in this city. The bona fide Socialist forces know how to defend those who fall on the firing line in this fierce wage class struggle.

Fellow workmen: We admit that the work of the S. L. P. movement is arduous and its progress is naturally slow, and it is the only work that will tell and the only progress worth having. Our worst obstacle is your inaction and indifference. Try to overcome these. Inform yourselves about our movement. Read and study our literature and then line up with those already engaged in this noble fight all over the country. Help to bring about your emancipation and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic. Speed the day!

Press Committee.
Section Union County, N. J., S. L. P.
Elizabeth, N. J., September 7, 1902.

"Now, Frank, At Them."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Individual members of the assembly districts that meet at the club rooms of the Fourteenth Assembly District, 177 First avenue, have opened a Daily People Auxiliary League and guarantee \$50 toward our fearless and fighting Daily People.

In less than twenty-four hours enough subscribers signed the list to make up the above amount. Five cents per week for fifty weeks was pledged. An additional list for \$50 is already prepared for signatures and we therefore invite all other comrades, sympathizers, etc., who are not members and wish to contribute to this noble undertaking to call at our club rooms which are open daily after 7 p. m. and Sundays all day. Let our action be imitated by other districts and let the war cry be "Now, Frank, at them!"

Auxiliary League, 14 A. D., Manhattan.

As to the "Courier."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In yesterday's People there is an article "Turning Out the Nuns," translated from "Courier des Etats Unis," which casts reflection upon the French army. I wish to call your attention to the fact, that the "Courier" is the mouthpiece of all anti-republican elements on this side of the pond, consequently is but little reliable concerning such events. Furthermore, it publishes those things from the Paris Gaulois and other papers of that color. Far from trying to defend the French army, I thought it proper to inform you about the stand of said paper. Yours

A. Francis.
New York, September 8.

Who Knows This Gaffer?

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Some two months ago, a smooth young gent arrived in town and attached himself to the local branch of the so-called "Socialist party." He said he had been in New York and San Francisco a member of the S. L. P., but had gone with the Kangs in 1899. He was a great advocate of the A. L. U. and was, he said, decidedly against the middle class socialism preached here by the "Socialist party."

He spoke for them a good deal and was quite a leader among them. His name was F. Charleston Kingston, and he was an Australian; so he said. About three weeks ago M. J. Kennedy of the Seattle section of the S. L. P. came to town, and one evening Kennedy and your correspondent strolled down to a street meeting Mr. Kingston was addressing. Kennedy said: "Why, what is Hamerton doing here?" I replied that the speaker was Mr. Kingston, or at least that was what he called himself. "No, no," said Kennedy, "that is Ralph Hamerton, who was in Seattle and Vancouver last year. He said he was a member of the S. L. P., but didn't have his card. We wrote to New York to find out if he was in good standing and they didn't know any one of that name and had never had such a name on their books. Soon after that he disappeared, going to Tacoma, I believe. This is the same man who spoke under the auspices of Section Vancouver, B. C., some time last spring and an account of the meeting was published in The Weekly People."

I then remembered to have heard from Tacoma that a New York newspaper man, a member of the S. L. P., had been there last winter, and that his name was given as Hamerton. Kennedy said: "Let us see if he knows me." And we got into the light in plain view of Mr. Kingston or Hamerton. Directly he saw Kennedy he lost the thread of his speech and closed the meeting very abruptly, saying that he was tired and no doubt they were too, and as it was a cold night he would close early, reminding them to vote for the "Socialist party" on election day. With that he got off the box, and didn't wait to speak to anyone, but walked rapidly around the corner and was lost to view, leaving the local members present to carry away the box.

We were disappointed, for we would have liked to ask Mr. Kingston why he went back on the S. L. P. so suddenly and also why he changed his name so quickly. We also wanted to ask if his being a member of the party of many names was the reason for his changing

his own name. He has not been seen in Spokane since.

We would like to warn all concerned against this man, as he is liable to turn up somewhere as an S. L. P. man. He is of medium height, weighs about 145 pounds, has light hair and blue eyes, prominent nose, speaks with slight Australian accent and uses very good language, even quoting Latin at times. He told me that he would like nothing better than speaking and agitating for "Socialism" for a living. This was when I pointed out to him and others that the so-called "Socialist" party is full of grafters who want to work at "Socialism," that is, to work the workers. If any one recognizes my description of Mr. Kingston or Hamerton, it would be a service to our movement to tell us who he really is. San Francisco comrades please note.

A. H. S.
Spokane, Wash., Aug. 31.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 7.—Another State convention of Rhode Island is a thing of the past. I dropped in at the convention while it was in progress. Mr. Curran, as one of the slandering committee, made his report. He can certainly twist things in his favor. His denunciation of The Daily and Weekly People as a dirty sheet brought a little applause. Curran also denounced every reader of the party press as totally unfit to do his own thinking. There was but very little said by the members present.

To relieve the monotonous tone of the convention some comrades asked to hear from Comrade M. H. Shaynin, of New York, who happened to be present. Comrade Shaynin, in the course of his remarks stated that as far as the comrades of Rhode Island were concerned, it was not a fight against the policy of the party, but a fight of a few individuals to satisfy a personal grudge. This brought several of those that felt touched to their feet. One of these, Mr. Reed, took the floor and let the cat out of the bag. He denounced the policy of the party in regard to the Alliance, and held the national officers responsible for it. At the same time he told the comrades how hard he had and was now working for the Alliance. This same Reed refused to do any speaking last year, but seems to be very active at present. After several comrades had spoken, Comrade Shaynin asked for the floor and in a cool, collected manner showed the comrades present that Reed, Curran and several others had a private axe to grind. Curran tried to break the influence of Shaynin's remarks by keeping up a dialogue with Comrade Shaynin. In the midst of it some one made a motion to adjourn.

After the adjourning of the convention a good many of the comrades followed Comrade Shaynin out of the hall, shaking hands and asking information. The Daily People Killers' League will have a hard nut to crack. I really believe they have bit off a little more than they can chew.

F. Herz.
Seattle, Wash., Sept. 4.—Find enclosed \$200 in orders as the first instalment of the \$425 that Washington pledged itself to raise as their part of the debt on The Daily People plant.

This has been pledged and paid in last ten days.

The balance is practically pledged and will be there before our sixty days are up. Now, if Washington, with only four sections, can do this, is it not folly to talk of letting The Daily People die?

Only a little effort on the part of each State committee is required.

T. J. Dean, Secretary.

GENERAL MEETING OF S. L. P. AND S. T. AND L. A. MEMBERS.

A general meeting of the members of the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. of Brooklyn was held at 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn, September 10, 1902. E. Mueller in the chair. In the absence of E. Schmidt, A. Ruhke was elected secretary pro tem.

Report of financial secretary of the Labor Day picnic held at Mariendale Park, Masspeth, L. I.:

Receipts.
Wheel of fortune \$34.90
Flowers 17.50
Gate receipts 21.40
Bowling alley 18.50
Raffle for cut-glass set 8.50
Commission on beer 10.50

Total receipts \$111.30

Expenses.
Music \$25.00
Flowers 4.60
Pin boys for bowling alley 2.00
Printing, Labor News Company 18.50

Total expenses \$50.10
Balance on hand, \$61.20.

Report accepted.

Moved and carried that we elect a committee to appear before the General Committee of Section New York to obtain permission to elect a permanent agitation committee.

Moved and carried that this committee be composed of three members. Comrades Harkow, Kober and Hanlon were elected.

Moved and carried that the committee report back to a general meeting of party members, to be held at this place on Sunday afternoon, 4 p. m.

Moved and carried that the secretary be instructed to have a notice of this meeting appear in the Arbeiter Zeitung.

Moved and seconded that the proceeds of the Labor Day picnic be turned over to the agitation committee, and that we refer back to the assembly districts for their approval.

Seventeen voted in favor and three against.

Moved and carried that any assembly district can have their share of the proceeds of the picnic if they so desire.

Moved and carried that if the committee report favorably that we proceed to elect a permanent agitation committee.

It was also suggested that the various assembly districts of Brooklyn meet but once a month and hold a general meeting once a month.

Albert E. Ruhke, Secretary pro tem.

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CURES COLIC, SOOTHES THE
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HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
HARTFORD, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street.
HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street.
HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 Noble street.
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S.
MONTREAL, CAN.—J. M. Couture, 753 Mount Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Witel, 78 Spruce street.
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PATRICKSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
PAWBUCKET, R. I.—Austin Boudreau, 95 Meadow street.
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PEORIA, ILL.—George Schlag, 114 Spencer street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—D. Rehder, 12 Eldridge Place.
PITTSBURG, PA.—William J. Eberle, 610 Wylie avenue.
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ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay.
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RICHMOND, N. Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 801 Broadway.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Ralsch, 87 Union street.
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SAN PEDRO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlberg.
SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Elmore street.
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SEATTLE, WASH.—Wm. H. Walker, 733 Fifteenth avenue.
SOUTH NORFOLK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, 173 E. 9th avenue.
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SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block.
TAUNTON, MASS.—John W. Allen, 7 Weir street.
TACOMA, WASH.—Louis Schroeder, Room 6, Armory Block.
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Charles Kemp, 200 Chestnut street.
TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Susey, 93 6th avenue.
TROY, N. Y.—J. Otto Becker, 348 Union Hill, N. Y.
UTICA, N. Y.—John Hupp, 23 Niagara avenue.

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Our Jewel, a good cigar... Box of 50, \$1.25
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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
 Henry R. Sauter, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—
 W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

A regular meeting was held on Saturday, September 13, 1902, 8.30 p. m., in The Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street.

Chairman, Joseph Klein.
 Vice-Chairman, Bernard Turoff.
 Two new delegates were seated.
 Eight new members were seated.
 Three members resigned: Samuel Garrison, George B. Cook and Carl Andersen.

A request from the National Executive Committee for nomination to fill the vacancy on the N. E. C. caused by the expulsion of Ephraim Siff; also a letter from the New York State Executive Committee, asking for the election of fourteen nominees for the election of the new State Committee in accordance with the decision of the State Convention.

A letter from the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung enclosing circulars was referred to the Assembly Districts for action.

The following letter was received from Joseph H. Sauter:

New York, Aug. 5, 1902.

Comrade L. Abelson:

I am in receipt of yours of August 23, inquiring whether I had signed the Statement of the Thirty-one and, in reply, there to have said: Cooper and Siff had several conversations with me, after I came back from Cleveland, O., telling me of harsh treatment, unjust and unlawful decisions, bossism, etc., at the hands of De Leon, Kuhn, National Executive and other committees. I had not taken any active part in party matters for about a year and could, therefore, not know in how far Cooper and Siff were right or wrong, but knowing that some of our members are of a very pugnant temperament, I thought that there may be just cause for complaint. There will always be cause for complaint with many of our officers or committees, because we can find infallible men to do our work. Nevertheless, I accepted an invitation to a meeting of the dissatisfied members, with the honest intention to help rectify the wrongs and mistakes that had been committed. At that meeting speeches were made, and accusations made, but as I attended that meeting on a confidential invitation I shall not disclose in detail what happened there, especially so, because you can all well imagine what happened. For a month after that meeting I investigated to find out the truth. I called upon Ebert, at the People's office, my Assembly District organization, and saw many party members, and after thoroughly looking up the whole matter, I came to the conclusion that the 31 kickers had exaggerated and lied, that a great deal of personal animosity was at the bottom of it all, and that many of them were hungry for the flesh pots of capitalism. When Cooper came to my place of work about a week after that meeting with a proof of the "statement" in question, asking me to sign the same, I hurriedly read the statement over, and then refused to sign it, for three reasons: 1. On account of its treacherous, hateful spirit; 2. Because it endorsed the shameful statement issued by Pierce; and 3. Because the statement was unquestionably issued to hurt the Party, stab it in its back, while pretending to be issued for the benefit of the Party. When Cooper called on me a second time I again refused to sign.

There is no question in my mind that they printed some of the circulars with my name attached thereto, sent them to Party members and sections in the country, then tumbled to themselves and stopped printing in order to get my signature. When they found out that my signature could not be had, they changed my name to Wm. Sauter, for they needed the names of some of the old members, one of the so-called "lifelong socialists" on the circular.

When the time comes for me to kick, I will kick as a member of the Party and within the Party and after thorough investigation and deliberation, and while there is now and always will be a chance for improvements in our Party organization, and while individual members may be harsh, cross or arbitrary, they are harsh, cross or arbitrary in their zeal to benefit the Party and to down the enemies thereof.

I am with the S. L. P., its principles and tactics, and none of the small caldered kickers will get me away from it.

Fraternally,

Joe H. Sauter.

Frank McDonald was expelled by a vote of twenty-six for expulsion and one against, for contempt of a summons of the Grievance Committee to answer charges against him by Rudolph Katz for slandering the National Executive Committee.

Wm. S. Dalton was expelled by a vote of thirty-three for expulsion and one against. He having been found guilty of instituting a law-suit against the Party and for contempt of the summons of the Grievance Committee.

Ephraim Harris was expelled by a vote of thirty-one for expulsion and one against, for complicity in issuing the Pierce lampoon and for contempt of the Grievance Committee.

John Keep was expelled by a vote of thirty-one for expulsion and one against, having been found guilty of disavowing a prospective Party member from joining the S. L. P. and for contempt of the summons of the Grievance Committee.

It was decided that in event a registered letter enclosing summons to members of the Party from the Grievance Committee cannot be delivered to the person so addressed, the Grievance Committee shall be empowered to call upon the Assembly District to which such members is attached to serve summons upon him.

E. C. Schmidt withdrew temporarily from the Grievance Committee, he having stated he was prejudiced in certain cases which would come up for trial at the

next session. J. Harkow was elected to succeed him.

Edmund Moonellis withdrew from the Grievance Committee to make way for the reinstatement of Timothy Walsh, who had returned from his vacation.

The Auditing Committee reported on the Thanksgiving Day Entertainment on November 28, 1901:

Total Receipts..... \$1886.71

Paid to Daily People..... \$1108.20

Total Expenses..... 774.52

Due by A. D. Wegman, Treasurer..... 3.99

\$1886.71

The Assembly Districts of Brooklyn were given permission to organize an agitation committee to be composed of a delegated body from the Assembly Districts of that Borough. Its functions to be limited to the distribution of literature and the arrangements of details of agitation.

They were also granted the privilege to secure weekly pledges to form a fund for the distribution of leaflets. All its operations are to be conducted under the supervision with the consent of the City Executive Committee.

Delegates to D. A. 49, S. T. and L. A., reported the endorsement of Daniel De Leon as candidate for Governor and that a mass meeting in Cooper Union had been arranged for to ratify the nomination. A call was issued to the Alliances throughout the State to inaugurate similar meetings. All Alliance speakers were instructed to speak for the S. L. P. candidates. The report was received and adopted.

The organizer was instructed to notify the Assembly Districts to elect agents for the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung and report such elections to him.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y.

TO THE N. E. C., S. L. P.

Comrades—In reply to your comments on the resolutions of Section Minneapolis, published in The Weekly People of August 30, we have to say that it would probably be quite impossible for Section Minneapolis to inform you of liabilities of The Daily People that you know nothing of; but there is at least one item referred to in your statement, the amount of which is not given, this is the item of interest or indebtedness; second, Section Minneapolis is glad to be informed that the party members, sections and officers, stand for a hearing of all charges on their merits, but it wishes the official matter published on the last page of The Weekly People during the last five or six weeks was of a nature to more fully bear out the information. The impression conveyed to Section Minneapolis by these publications has been of a contrary nature, and there has also seemed to be evidence that the N. E. C. was inclined to encourage the sentiments complained of. But if it was self-assurance for Section Minneapolis to express the views that the N. E. C.'s statement was unsatisfactory and incomplete what shall be said of the N. E. C.'s claim that Section Minneapolis does not stand for an impartial hearing; we say it does.

Section Minneapolis, S. L. P.

I have been instructed to forward the foregoing reply with request that it be published in The People. I also inclose voting blank, with result of vote on special convention.

J. W. Johnson, Organizer.

[Note 1.—Section Minneapolis recedes from its former position. Its original charge was that the report of The Daily People management did not give all the liabilities. Section Minneapolis has found out that it has no ground on which to stand. It would have been handomer had it frankly admitted its error. But it does not do so, it seeks refuge behind the charge that the interest is omitted in the report—a silly charge, since interest is not a fixed quantity. It may be large or small, according to the length of time the debt is allowed to stand. The financial report reflects what the books of the establishment show, and the books cannot foretell when the party will wipe out the debt.]

Note 2.—The second resolution of Section Minneapolis complained that "party members," "sections" and "officers" were disinclined to consider "Charges Properly Made," and the only possible interpretation of that statement is that the lampoonists had brought "charges properly made." But the whole party knows that not only did the lampoonists fail to do so, but that all of them carefully evaded constitutional procedure. In the eyes of all sensible men, this is equivalent to an open confession that they knew they had no case, but hoped to raise enough dust to stampede the party membership and in this way get rid of party officers evidently very much in their way, without "charges properly made," without trial of these charges, but simply by shoving them off. Section Minneapolis, by also carefully evading the real issue, by juggling with the word "charges," and by trying to make it appear as though such charges had been brought, sought to make out its case against the "party members," "officers" and "sections," imputing to them what it was guilty of.

The idea expressed relative to the matter that has appeared on page 6 of The Weekly People is too absurd to be met by argument. The idea rests upon the assumption that the men whom Section Minneapolis is befriending can kick up a row in the party, concoct a conspiracy to wreck it, violate the constitution of the party, and that then the frame of mind of the party, brought on by this very work, must find reflection in the party organs.—The N. E. C.]

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On Tuesday, September 9, 1902, 6 p. m., a regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City. Chairman, Justus Ebert; secretary pro tem, A. C. Kihn. Present were Justus Ebert, Adam Moren, Henry Kuhn and A. C. Kihn. Absent Emil Mueller and C. Brouckman. In the absence of the secretary, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The financial report was as follows:

Receipts for the month of August:

Due stamps..... \$91.44

By error..... .05

Campaign fund..... 6.25

F. Brouckman, donation to cam-

paign fund..... 100.00

Total..... \$197.74

Expenses:

Postage..... 2.45

Typewriting nomination papers..... 1.25

State convention expenses..... 19.70

\$ 23.40

Lake and Wallace Fund:

11th and 13th A. D. N. Y., 1 List

No. 6..... 3.50

7th A. D. Brooklyn, 1 List No. 23

Section Monroe Co., 1 List No. 68

Section Gloversville, 1 List Nos.

52 and 53..... 4.90

\$ 12.85

Balance on hand July 31, 1902..... \$4.28

Total receipts..... 304.87

Less expenses..... 23.40

Balance..... \$281.47

Report was received and adopted.

A letter was received from the Washington State Executive Committee outlining a plan whereby the payment of \$425 by each one of the twenty State Executive Committees of the party within sixty days would liquidate the debt on the plant of The Daily People. The plan went into details as to how this sum might be realized by the State organizations. It was decided to adopt the plan in the main and that New York State Executive Committee pledges itself to raise \$425 within the State. A. C. Kihn and Adam Moren were elected a committee to arrange details.

A letter from the Thirty-fifth A. D. Manhattan, N. Y., was referred from the City Executive Committee, Section N. Y., to the State Committee. It asked why the auditors' signatures had not been fixed to the financial report rendered by the State Committee to the convention. The reply given was, that the report had been audited up to January 1, 1902, only; that reports were audited annually and consequently the report which extended up to August, 1902, had no auditors' names affixed.

A letter from E. F. Wegener outlining a plan for the distribution of campaign literature was received, but could not be undertaken owing to the immense expense attached thereto.

A letter from F. Kochendorfer giving reasons for his resignation from Section Albany was received and filed, as was also a letter from L. Whitelaw asking for literature. A draft of the minutes of the State Convention was received from F. E. Passonno. Adopted and placed on file.

Acting upon the instructions of the State Convention it was decided to send Daniel De Leon on a tour through the State, to begin not later than October 1, 1902. Justus Ebert and Henry Kuhn were elected a committee to arrange the tour. It was furthermore decided to send Wm. H. Carroll on a tour through the State as State Organizer, his activities to begin immediately under the supervision of the same committee.

It was decided to issue a call to the General Committee, Section N. Y., to make fourteen nominations for the election of the new State Executive Committee, in accordance with the decision of the convention.

The drafting of a State platform was referred to the Committee on Literature, consisting of Adam Moren and Justus Ebert.

In the matter of the organization of Queens county it was planned to take that up when operations throughout the State begin.

The Committee on Literature reported plans it had outlined for leaflets in English, Italian, Hebrew, Polish, and German.

A committee on Campaign Subscription lists reported the lists had been published and placed in the hands of the sections, and while some returns had come in, the lists had been out hardly a sufficient length of time to have netted any great sums. Considering that the State Organizer and the gubernatorial candidate will tour the State at once, considering the amount of literature that is to be published and for which there seems to be great demand by the sections, all of which will require considerable ready money, it was decided to call upon the sections of the State to make remittances of moneys collected on the campaign lists at once to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

Owing to the importance of the question of a mileage fund for delegates to the State convention, it was decided to refer that question to a general vote of the members of the S. L. P. of the State of New York.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary pro tem.

GENERAL VOTE.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, STATE OF NEW YORK.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party of New York, State of New York.

Comrades: You are hereby called upon to vote upon the following question:

"After this date due stamps shall be paid for at the rate of fifteen cents per stamp, three cents of which are to be set aside for the establishment of a mileage fund for the delegates to the New York State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party."

For.....

Against.....

Report the number of votes cast for and against to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City, not later than Monday, October 13, 1902, 6 p. m., on which date the vote closes.

For the New York State Executive Committee.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary pro tem.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held Friday, September 12, at 2-6 New Reade street. R. Katz in the chair. Absent and excused, J. Hammer, and A. Gillhaus acted as recording secretary pro tem. No financial report, the last one for week ending September 6 having been rendered at the adjourned meeting on September 7.

Communications.—From Baltimore, Md., enclosing vote on convention and

asking that Connolly be sent there.

From Collinsville, Ill., relative to general vote of Illinois sections to remove seat of State Executive committee from Chicago.

From Section Milwaukee, Wis., a letter setting forth that the section refuses to consider charges made against party officers unless such charges are brought in regular constitutional form; also enclosing following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION MILWAUKEE.

I.

Whereas, So-called statements have repeatedly been received by individual members and by this section, the contents of which are, in a number of variations, indefinite accusations against the National Executive Committee and the management of The People; and

Whereas, To look into these alleged charges is quite impossible for the membership outside of New York city; and

Whereas, It is clear that if party members or party organizations have ample opportunity to bring whatever charges they may have in proper constitutional form, a thing they have thus far neglected to do; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pay no attention to such statements so long as they are not made and handed in in a constitutional manner.

II.

Whereas, We deny the right of the N. E. C. to call a general vote of the party on its own initiative, and without the support of the number of sections stipulated by the constitution;

Resolved, That we consider the general vote issued by the N. E. C. in the matter of holding a special national convention as unconstitutional; that we decline to participate in said vote, and that we protest against the same.

For Section Milwaukee, Wis., Charles H. Minkley, Organizer.

(In connection with the foregoing, the N. E. C. desires to say that it cannot accept the general principle involved in the contention of the section. An executive body, when in doubt, or when confronted by a situation that calls for an expression of opinion on the part of the whole organization, has the inherent right to fall back upon its constituents for advice or direction, or for the purpose of bringing out the collective judgment of the organization. That right has been exercised over and over again, and is, therefore, well established by precedent if not statute. Moreover, if Section Milwaukee voted on other matters submitted by the N. E. C. (the abolition of the board of trustees, for instance), and yet refuses to vote on the matter of a special convention, it makes a distinction for which surely no warrant can be found in the constitution of the party.)

Further communications.—From Section Los Angeles, Cal., enclosing voting blank and reporting that the section had endorsed the position of the N. E. C. "In the matter of Section Chicago." From California S. E. C., reporting steps taken in reference to nominating petitions and that a comrade had been sent on the road to collect signatures. From Section Philadelphia, Pa., reporting election of temporary S. E. C. as ordered by the N. E. C. Pennsylvania sections will address all matters pertaining to the S. E. C. to L. Katz, 423 Brown street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has been chosen as secretary of the S. E. C. All orders for dues stamps must be directed to Comrade L. Katz. From Section Detroit, Mich., enclosing vote on convention and reporting enrollment in Daily People Auxiliary League. From Michigan S. E. C., reporting that an organizer had been sent on the road. From Section Indianapolis, Ind., sending vote on convention and reporting that Jordan had come there, but had soon left, not meeting with brilliant success in his work; also that two members, Castenholz and Vonnegut, had resigned. From Colorado S. E. C., asking for information relative to State organizer about to be engaged. From Washington S. E. C., enclosing \$200 payment on account of their pledge to wipe out debt on Daily People plant. From Belleville, Ill., about party matters in the State of Illinois, and reporting expulsion of Bruno Rueckert for having accepted office in pure and simple union. Other communications upon routine matters and sending votes on convention from San Jose, Cal., Troy, N. Y., Scranton, Pa., Auburn, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, and other points. Somerville, Ohio, recently organized, reported growth of section since organization and good prospects.

A sub-committee of the Jewish Arbeiter Zeitung managing committee appeared and reported that the managing committee had disapproved of an editorial article which appeared in the issue of September 6, and had for its purpose to influence the general vote now on in favor of a convention. Upon motion, the position of the managing committee was approved.

J. Schlossberg sent letter of resignation as editor of Jewish Arbeiter Zeitung. Upon motion, resignation was accepted.

Section Cleveland reported election of officers. Section Columbus reported election of new organizer.

Adjourned. August Gillhaus, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C., held at London, Ont., September 8; Comrade L. Bryce in the chair. F. Haselgrove absent and excused.

Minutes of last meeting adopted as read.

Communications. A letter was received from Comrade Haselgrove resigning his seat on the N. E. C., as he would be out of town the greater part of each week for an indefinite period, thus making it impossible for him to attend the N. E. C. meetings.

As there was but one course open to the N. E. C. it decided to accept the resignation, and notify Section London to fill the vacancy.

From Comrade Kuhn, of New York, re Connolly; also Daily People Auxiliary League. The secretary was instructed to procure a sufficient number of copies of Auxiliary League proposition to send to every section.

From Sections London, Hamilton and Vancouver stating their willingness to cooperate with other sections in having Comrade Connolly tour Canada. These communications were filed for future reference.

A letter was received from H. H. Stuart, of Hopewell Hill, N. B., asking if there is an S. L. P. Section at Halifax, N. S., and if so, to please send him a copy of the S. L. P. throughout Canada generally. As this request had been published in The Daily People, the secretary was instructed to write The Daily People, and the N. E. C. has received a communication from H. H.

Stuart and will answer him direct; also to write H. H. Stuart, giving the desired information as far as known to the N. E. C.

From Section Winnipeg, Man., containing a lengthy statement of the work of the Section in fighting the freak labor movements there; also stating that one Morgan had been expelled from the Section.

From Labor News Company containing unpaid bills for literature received by several Canadian sections. It was decided to send these bills to their respective Sections, and to send the names of their organizers to Labor News Company.

The secretary was instructed to send literature to a comrade in Belmont, Ont., for distribution.

Phil Courtenay, Rec. Sec.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

London, Ont., Sept. 11.—Special meeting of the N. E. C.: Comrade Forbes in the chair, and all members present. Called at the request of Section Hamilton to consider what action the Section should take in order to fight a by-law just passed to prohibit the Socialist Labor Party the right of assembling and free speech on the public highways or public places not actually used as a thoroughfare, viz. the "Gore."

A communication was received and read from Section Hamilton containing one from Du Vermet, of Toronto, the lawyer engaged by the Party in this case, pointing out the weak point in said by-law, but not showing manner in which it may be attacked. As the N. E. C. could not, from the information received, see its way to dictate the action Section Hamilton should pursue, it was decided that we write Comrade Woodley, of Toronto, at once, to see Du Vermet in this matter and, after receiving his advice, to wire Comrade Roadhouse whether to proceed with the regular Saturday night meeting or not.

It was decided to write Roadhouse of the course the N. E. C. had taken.

Phil Courtenay, Rec. Sec.

COM. CORREGAN'S ITINERARY THROUGH CONNECTICUT.

September 18, 19—Bridgeport.

September 20, 21—New Haven.

September 22—Derby.

September 23—Ansonia.

September 24—Waterbury.

September 25—Hartford.

September 26—Springfield, Mass. (exchange for Berry).

September 27—Thompsonville.

September 28—Hartford.

September 29—Bristol (see Britain).

September 30—So. Manchester.

Connecticut State Executive Committee.

M. Lechner, Sec'y.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE SALE.

The sale of the three pictures of Marx, Bellamy and Bebel, which the Wisconsin State Committee will hold for the purpose of aiding in securing funds with which to carry on agitation, will take place on Saturday evening, September 27, at Kaiser's Hall, 208 Fourth street. This will be upon the occasion of the last series of three German meetings that Section Milwaukee has arranged in the hall mentioned. The State committee is in urgent need of funds to carry on the agitation in the State, and the comrades are therefore urged to push the sale of the tickets as much as possible, and to have the money for the tickets sold, as well as the unsold tickets, in the hands of State Secretary John Viethaler by the date named above, September 27.

John Viethaler, Secretary Wisconsin State Committee, Milwaukee, September 14.

DE LEON'S TOUR.

N. Y. State Committee Calls on All Interested to Make It a Lively One.

The New York State Campaign Committee is aiming to make the tour of Daniel De Leon, the gubernatorial candidate, a lively and comprehensive one. It aims to spread the doctrines of Socialism in industrial centers not yet organized in the Socialist Labor Party. With this end in view it calls upon friends and sympathizers living in such centers and desiring to have De Leon speak in them during his tour of the State to communicate immediately with the undersigned. Friends and sympathizers answering this call are requested to state prospects, the date desired and the contribution that will be made toward defraying the expenses involved. Answer without further delay. De Leon will begin his tour on the first of October. It will thus be seen that time for arranging his tour—assigning dates with the usual correspondence involved—is very brief. Prompt action is imperative on this account. Sections that can arrange meetings in unorganized and nearby places, where prospects are promising and the expenses involved are within the party's means, are urged to do so. Sections are also urged to send in subscription collections to the Campaign Committee and to send them at once. Also forward dates desired and the customary information relating to the tour. To-day, Comrade Wm. H. Carroll begins his tour of the State in Westchester, and will visit the cities along the Hudson River after his work there. Now, comrades, friends and sympathizers, act promptly and decisively. Communicate at once with the undersigned and send all monies intended for the campaign to the New York State Campaign Committee, care of him.

Justus Ebert, Secretary, N. Y. State Campaign Committee, Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN CLEVELAND.

September 17.—Wilson and St. Clair streets.

September 18.—Wilson street and Broadway.

September 20.—Public Square.

September 24.—Wilson and St. Clair.

September 25.—Wilson and Broadway.

September 27.—Public Square.

A MIRROR IN YOUR HAT.

Here is the slickest agents article that ever came down the pike. A neat nickel-framed mirror fastened to a fancy colored hat tip with the words "This Hat Belongs To" printed in fancy letters and a space left for any name to be printed or written on it. The back of the tip is gummed with a special gum so all you have to do is wet it and stick it in any hat. It is suitable for ladies or gents, and all the high-toned people have them now. Agents can sell